CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X. NO. 8 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 15	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE,
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja.	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kage Maru	T. Osada	5857	27th Dec	12th Jan.
Hirosan Maru	T. Harenchi	5354	20th Jan	21st Jan.
Shinshiku Maru		8151	14th Jan	18th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th „	21st „
Yamba Maru	D Asahima	5845	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb
Hikado-to Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb.

This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

DATE.		Steamer		TONS.
1922				
7th	Jan.	CHINA	—	7,902
14th	„	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st	„	NALDERA*	—	15,825
28th	„	CALEDONIA	—	7,572
4th	Feb.	EGYPT*	—	7,941
11th	„	DELTA	—	8,097
18th	„	MACEDONIA	—	10,512
25th	„	MOREA	—	10,890
4th	March	MALWA*	—	10,941
11th	„	KARMALA	—	8,988
18th	„	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
25th	„	CHINA	—	7,902
1st	Apr.	NARKUNDA	—	16,
8th	„	CALEDONIA	—	7118
15th	„	EGYPT	—	7,572
22nd	„	MACEDONIA	—	10,941
29th	„	MANTUA*	—	10.512 ,902

*NARKUNDA, *NALDERA, *MALWA, *EGYPT — * Through steamers from Australia.

Through steamers from China AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1922			
11th	January	MASHOBRA	3,398
30th	„	NUDDEA	7,928
6th	February	MADURA	8,000
20th	„	DOMALA	8 20
13th	March	HATIPARA.	8,182
30th	„	MANDALA	8,246
3rd	Apr.	NEVASA	9,071
17th	„	MANORA	7,882

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

30th Dec. 1921 ...	KHYBER	9,014

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

January 18th "Hughli."

(Limited first and third class accommodation only.)

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers.		
1922				
5th	Jan.	LINGA	—	Karachi direct,
9th	„	LHASA	—	Karachi coasting.
12th	„	BANKURA	—	Karachi & P Gulf.
14th	„	KARAPARA		East & S. Africa via Marmagoa
14th		AUSTRAL PORT	—	to Australia via Malabar ports,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru.	R. Yamonoi.	27th Dec	13th Jan
Kosado Maru	S. Yanagi.	18th Jan.	30th Jan.
Alps Maru..	T. Inoue.	8th Feb.	15th Feb
Java Maru..	J. Kojima.	10th Feb	22nd Feb.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Pot Box No. 247.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.

A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, G. E. Barar and 28, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

G. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
30, Mallesa Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED — ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta
or
The Chief of Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	20,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office.
LAHORE

DALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE,

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTELS.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management, Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Respectable and influential AGENTS on commission or pay or both. Apply personally. THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Jariwalla Bldg., 1st floor, Sandhurst, Road.
A R2468

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS, speed essential 6000 per hour. Piece work anna 1 pies 6 for 1000 ems. Good copy, Splendid opportunity. Madrasees preferred. Apply the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, "The Madras Mail," Madras.
A R11724

WANTED—Two ORDINARY CLERKS and one good fast SHORT-HAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm of long standing. Men with experience Solicitor's office preferred. Apply stating qualifications, experience and terms to Box No. 7595 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2469

WANTED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on Rs. 60 per mansem for the Sirohi State. Free quarters and private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials and diploma. Selected candidates must join at once. THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Sirohi State, SIROHI (Rajputanah.)
A R2464

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Fraser Water Works, Wardha, Preference will be given to the candidate, who possesses qualifications of Civil Engineering in addition. Selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months. Apply stating terms with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, to J. G VARADPANDE, Offg. Secretary, M.C., Wardha, Dated, Wardha, the 6th January, 1922.
A C11840

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Wesawa (Andheri) Sea side next to Bhagwan Sanatorium. Apply within.
C R2418

BLOCKS TO BE LET in our Asher mansion at Forjet Street, and Dhun Villa at Gamdevi Laburnum Road. Apply to GOCULDAS DAMODER, 98/100, Vithalwadi Bombay.
C R2426

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, five minutes' walk from Andheri Station and Rooms ten-minutes walk from Borvali Station. Apply JOSHI KHIMJI HARIBHOY, C/o Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Sanchagalley.
R2471

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premisse's or owners Gwatoomal Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
C R2470

TO BE LET—Lock-up and Independent MOTOR-GARAGES at Bhawoo Rasul's Wadi at 426-432 Girgaum Road, near Thakurdwar, with facilities for Telephone, Electric Light, Water and Pit. Rent Rs. 50 per month. OFFICE ROOMS on the third floor in Nanjee Building, 20-22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle.
C R2460

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European managment. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One very large handsome English made SHOW CASE. Very good for Dealers in Motor Goods, Chemists and Druggists and Dealers in other Fancy Goods. Apply for particulars. THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
JA R2439

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A 2nd hand 16 N.H.P. pertable STEAM ENGINE in good working order. Apply Box No. 7596 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2467

FOR SALE.—One second-hand 6/4s. SIZING MACHINE by Henry Livesey's make of 12ft. headstock 60/36 cylinder in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI AND CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R2261

WANTED—Complete PLANT COTTON SPINNING 18 about ten thousand spindles, new ready delivery or good secondhand. Two BOILERS new on secondhand 30 by 9½ by 160 lbs. pressure communicate with SARDAR SOBHA SINGH Raisina, Delhi.
R2447

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prespectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R2449

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Up to 13 tons of slag wool samples can be seen at Military Works, stores Paltan Road. Forward offers to GARRISON ENGINEER STORES, Marine Lines, before 20th instant.
T C11827

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Kesrji Masji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
16666

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KESAR INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company is postponed to MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1922, at 6 p.m. at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, by the meeting of the shareholders held on Friday the 23rd day of December, 1921.

MALANI NANAVATI & Co.,
Agents.
C11842

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force until 9th December, 1922, has been amended so as to include therein names of certain Justices of the Peace which were inadvertently omitted from the roll. Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned on payment of a fee of rupees three per copy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
10th January, 1922.
C11836

NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, few American Brand New Motor Cars for immediate sale. Apply sharps.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company hold on the 8th day of December, 1921, a Call of Rupees two per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, on or before the 23rd day of January, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board.

MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.

9th December, 1921.
C11639

A RARE BOON TO CAPITALISTS.

THE SUKET DURBAR is prepared to give lease of State mineral properties for a decade or two to really enterprising mining concerns on very liberal terms. I have geologically surveyed the State and have found coal, iron, pyrites, and Hydro-carbon products in abundance. Salt, antimony and other rare minerals have also been found. Means of communication are easy Pathankote 150 miles by motor road, Simla 80 miles. Experts are welcome to visit mineral, areas. All applications should reach the undersigned by the end of January, 1922.

PROF. S. K. BANERJI,
Ph. D.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., F.I.A. Com., Dip. in Mining and Geology (London), etc., etc., Mining Engineer, Suket State, Punjab.

Dated, Suket, the 24th Dec., 1921.

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen only) per Share of Income-tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, 30 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 to 3 p.m. (S. T.) except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 to 1 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Friday the 13th day of January, 1922.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered address.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th January 1922 to 23nd January 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1922.
C11841

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for constructing a Poultry House, including cages and drainage fittings at the A. C. Markets will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) Tuesday 17th day of January ,1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.

Bombay, 6th January, 1922.
TA C11837

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES KARACHI.

SUIT NO. 4028 OF 1920.

Firm of Vishindas Fatehchand by their managing partner Vishendas Fatehchand, Hindu Merchant, residing at Karachi ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Firm of Lilaram Kishindas by their manager Lilaram Khanchand, now residing at Bombay ..... Defendant.

THE above suit for Rs. 337/4/6 and costs is fixed for 30th January, 1922, at 11-30 a.m.
C11839

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JEHANGIR F. GAGRAT has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai COVERBAI, widow of Limjibhai Edulji Jamsina alias Mithaiwalla and Messrs. Nadirsha Limjibhai Jamsina alias Mithaiwalla and Sorabji Limjibhai Jamsina alias Mithaiwalla, the heirs and next of kin of the late Limjibhai Edulji Jamsina alias Mithaiwalla.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, giff, lease, lien, otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Pitha Street, within the Fort and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/5208 and New Survey No. A/8927 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Pitha Street aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Muhamadbhai Currimbhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Dosabhai Bezonji Motiwala and on or towards the North by the property of S. H. Bode which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1371 (2) and Street No. 22 Pitha Street.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
C11835 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai LACHHMIBAI, wife of Premsukhdas Uderam, late of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MURLIDHAR PREMSUKHDAS, of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the universal legatee-named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Withness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of December, 1921.

Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11838

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable house hold furniture such as dining tables, chairs, side boards, cupboards, carpets, armframe, easy chairs, glass-door book cases, bawa cot, iron cot, meat safe, etc., etc. The above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, MACHINERY, TOOTHPASTE, SUSPENDERS, TUMBLERS, LOCKS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:

4 cases medicines (as per invoice of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys Ltd.).
5 cases paink iller (as per invoice of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co).
10 cases fruit salt.
1 cases sauce and essence of chicken.
5 cases perfumery (as per invoice of Messrs. Icalma Co. Ltd.),
6 cases Codliver oil.
2 cases Euthymol toothpaste tubes.
4 cases hair wash.
1 case stationery containing lever and apran file, damper letter tray.
3 cases blacking (as per invoice of B. Beddow & Sons.).
1 case Phosserine (as per invoice of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons Ltd.)
2 cases machinery (as per invoice of Messrs. George Blackburn & Sons.).
1 case cotton suspender's (as per invoice of Messrs. President Suspender Co.).
1 case toys (Mark S. M. Shaw & Co.)
2 cases cream separator.
2 crates milking machine.
On account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed Sofi Karimudin,
2 cases padlocks (as per invoice of Eagle Lock Co.)
5 cases bulldog halter chains.
On account and risk of Messrs. M. Chooni-lal and Co.
9 cases each containing 27 doz. half pint tumblers of assorted colors
10 cases each containing 15 doz. pint tumblers of assorted colors.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC FANS, WALL CLOCKS SAFES, SEWING MACHINE HALL LAMP GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant Messrs VORA and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of chairs sideboards, drawing room cabinet, chesterfield chairs, easychairs, folding screws singer sewing machine, wall clocks, Type writer show cases, hat stand, teapoys etc., etc., at their auction room at Appolo Street at 2-30 (S.T.)

The goods on view.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

...

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH FINE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS EMERELEDS RUBIES ETC.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE JEWELLERS, INVESTERS AND BUYERS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th January Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioners will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room Appolo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Chinubhai and Co. Jewellers and on account and risk of their partners. Valuable latest designed ornaments set with fine white brilliant diamonds Emereleds, and Rubies etc.

DESCRIPTIONS OF JEWELLERY.

Necklecs, Bracelets, Marquies Rings, wedding rings, cluster rings Earrings Ear tops, Buties etc., etc., Necklecs thread in fine white Pearls, Banglee, Ear tops, etc., etc.

Catalogues are printed and the Jewellery is on view from the 9th instant.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioners.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES, Engineering and Miscellaneous, such as: 2 Boilers Vertical, 3 Steam Engines, Fire, Marine and Vertical, 1 Steam Steering Gear, 2 Petrol Engines, Cylinder, 3 Oil Engines, (1) 3 H. P. (1) Single Cylinder and (1) 20-24 H.-P. 5 Steam Pump Pulsometer, 2in. 2½in. 3in. and 4in. 1 Refrigerator, 2 Electric Lighting Set, 18 K. W. with 3 Cylinder Oil Engine, 28 Thermo-Tank Motors, One 60 Tons Crane Sheer Legs 3 pcs.) 3 Cupolas, 4 and 2 Tons Anchors Mushroom, 3 Anchors Kedge, 13 Winowing Machines, 3 Cloth Testing Machine, Emery Grinding Machine, 12 Baling Presses Blankets, 27 Baling Presses Hay, 15 15 Crank Shafts, 40 Spiral Springs, 12 Winches, 17 Vegetables Crates, Materials for Bale Shearing Plant, 6 Pile Screw with 12 Drivers, Quadrants Barge Double and Single Circle Elevator for Concrete Mixer, Grab single and double Chain, Soda Water Machines, Wire Rope Steel, Ejectors Admiralty Gun Metal, Test Pump, M. S. Plates, 35ft. by 7ft. 6 in by (5/8 and 11/16in.) Bulb Angles, Forges, Screw Jacks 5, 10 and 15 Tons, 144 Boiler Tubes, Bilge Pump, Gun Metal, 75 Bilge Pumps C.I., with Brass Lids and Plungers, Spanrers of Sizes, Gali Pillars C. I. M. S. Chimney in five section (79ft. 6in.), Magnetos, Corn Crushers Hose Pipes, Cart Wheels, Galvanized Sheets, Hoop Iron, Picks and Shovels, Electric Motors, also other miscellaneous and Engineering Stores.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th and WEDNESDAY, the 11th January 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Surplus Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Wet dates coir yarn, paper coir rope, corn mills, provisions tent, leather strap, rice, colour toys, p ware embroideries, soap sugar, coal tar, old iron, tele stores, raw jute, fire proof stage screws, zink stove pipe, corn m wine, scrap metals p effects cement, sparkles, books, iron, cask empty, stone ornaments, matches cotton, G N oil, turmeric zink, iron tank, Spanners and bolts iron pipes, keinnuts Govt. stores, nails, pipe wheel B works, cruets, perfumery keg empty, fire crakers.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY PAINT OIL CASKS AND CASES, SCRAP IRON AND IRON PIPES OLD MANILLA ROPE, STEEL WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS, LEAD, INGETS, CONDEMNED PAINT & GALLY GEAR, TEAK CUTTINGS, SCRAP WOOD HEN COOPS, STEEL BOATS WOODEN BOATS, WOODEN PINE BOATS ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1922 at 2 30 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 34 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

This day TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs, MEHTA and CO., will sell by public Auction by order of Seth Bhugmandas Bagla at his godown at Tank Bundor and on account and at the risk of Vullimahomed Joosab Guliar of Kaji Street.

EX S.S. "ATTAKA MARU."

64 Pieces Teak Posts Mark BR 6 by 6 to 9 by 9 above 15 ft. tons 4-16-3 81.
33 Pieces Teak Posts Mark VF 6 by 6 to 9 by 9 above 15 ft. tons 4-16-3 81.

EX. S.S. "NAGPUR."

164 Bundles Teak Scantlings Mark BL 3/5, 5 by 1 tons 2-12-2-101.

EX S.S "ORNA."

24 Bundles Teak Scantlings Mark BKS 3/5, 5 by 1 tons 0-18-0-8.
61 Bundles Teak Scantlings Mark HSP 3/5, 5 by 1 tons 0-48-7-104.
1 Bundles Teak Scandlings Mark HSP 3/5, 5 by 1 tons 0-0-8-9.

EX. S.S. "HERSFIELD."

1346 Pieces Teak Scantlings Mark BM 3/5, 3 by 1½ to 10 by 2 tons 7-7-11-1.
54 Pieces Teak Scantlings Mark BM 3/5, 7 by 2 to 11 by 5 tons 0-4"-6-4.
733 Bundles Teak Scantlings Mark BM 3/5. 1 by 1 to 8 by 1 tons 7-26-11-61.
16 Bundles Teak Scantlings Mark BM 3/5, 1 by 1 to 4 by 1 above 6 feet. Tons 0-16-7-2.
68 Pieces Teak Scantlings 3/5, 1 by 1 to 2 by 1 tons 0-10-1-8.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture. Telescopic, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at Alexandra House, Mereworths Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, by Roberts, jardiniers, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, English drawing room suite ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Mrs. V. Hornywood.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be kept open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1922.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Government Auctioneers.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Lead aluminium, Gun metal pigs, cupro nickel pigs, Brass scraps, crushed, Brass, Copper and aluminium cooking, pots, Tents I. P., Flies, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs. Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, tinold, vices, durries, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvil old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamoottes, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Jhools, Steel, Cost Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellowes Rags old, cloths, wheels soap Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Doosootic old, tanks, Balances spring, Camp kettles, machinery of sorts, Drums, Bicycles wool, cotton old, etc., etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
Government Auctioneer.
R 2459

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PEDDAR Road

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Datubhai Jetha, Essa Thaver, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises, the immovable property described in the schedule hereunder written in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of February, 1921 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and their client the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 10,912 square yards or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 105, 336, 338 and 667, now Nos. 853, 2164, 2173 and 3009, old Survey Nos. 65 and 66 new Survey Nos. 7125 (part) together with all bungalows, buildings, out houses, structures and garden standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 3442 (2) 3460 (1) part and 3460 (2) part and Street Nos. 4A, 7 part 7A part and which said premises are situated at Peddar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Joseph Maria De Ga and now partly by the property of H. M Khambata and partly by the property of F A Vakil on or towards the West by Peddar Road, on or towards the North partly by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Kahandas Mancharam and on or towards the South party by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Vishwanath Kothare and others and which premises are delineated on the plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance dated the 28th day of February, 1921 between the mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part and there on surrounded by a yellow boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee in their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Week

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

MASTAN TANK

New Nagpada (Byculla,)

TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 13, 14 and 15 Inst.

Children under 12 years Half Prices in matinee shows only.

T. G. SHELLAR. B. G. SATHE,
Proprietor *Manager*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
in the latest Musical success.
To-night Tuesday at 9-30 p.m.
The Bright and Breezy Revue
"Buzz Buzz"
Booking at Rose till 6 p. m., after 7 p m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30
A Spirited Drama of the Frontier
DOROTHY ALTON
IN
"FLARE PSAL"

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
MR. GEO GEE ARLES IN
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"
MADAN THEATRE'S LATEST TOPICAL.
"VICEROY'S CUP RACE."
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

THE EXPRESS.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
To-day at 6- 0: 8 15 and 10 p.m.
THRILLING MOMENTS from THE JUNGLE FILM.
DORALDINA-THE
FEMALE TARZAN
IN
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
A Thrilling Romance of the South Seas and the Jungle.
A struggle to death between the "WOMAN UNTAMED" and the Intruder into her Jungle solitude.
The "WOMAN UNTAMED" would rather slay her lover than see him happy with her rival.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Pathe Drama
H. B. WARNER
IN
UNCHARTED CHANNELS
SEE
How the son of a millionaire left without a bank account, beat a gang of Social scallawags at their own game, a whimsical drama of love Laughter and Society Lepers
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News,
TEACHING THE TEACHER
Pollard Comic
TIME
Daily 7, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Second Instalment
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Starring
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais.
THUNDERBOLT JACK.
He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.
Shows at:— 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.

THE
Alexandra Cinema
Belassis Road, nearby Byculla Club.
THE GIRL in "No. 29."
The delightful mystery, the thrill, and the romance of Elizabeth Jordan's novel 'The in the Mirror' has been enhanced in this Universal photo play.
"THE GIRL in No. 29."
The comedy within a tragedy that makes the story unique
"THE GIRL in No. 29"
starring
FRANK MAYO
in his latest new full fledged of melodramatic climaxes.
Shows at:- 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

There never were such thrilling situations offered in a picture before. There has never been such real interest holding plot.

Messrs K. D, and Brothers present To-night and this week the

LAST SIX PARTS

of the powerful mystery Serial

"THE TIGER BAND"

Featuring the dare-devil Star

HELEN HOLMES.

A Billie Rhodes Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30. p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

A VIRILE STORY OF THE KLONDYKE!

If you are an idealist, don't marry a worldly woman. You won't make an idealist out of her, but a rebel.

Messrs, K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week a superb Maye flower Photo drama

"The Law of the Yukon"

(6 Reels—6.000 feet)

Featuring Edward Earle and the pretty winsome Nancy Deever.

A Billie Rhodes Comedy: "Some Nurse" in the Programme.

To-Night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

New Churney Road.

PARENTS - - - - - - - - - Beware!

Do not neglect the slight ailments of your children. In testinal parasities are actually one of the most common causes of illness in children, claiming every year a great number of victims between the ages of four and ten. If a remedy is given at once, the trouble is easily overcome but if neglected, it may grow worse, fever may develop, the child may have convulsions and may even die. To avoid these serious consequences.

KEMP'S PASTILLES

Offer a safe and easy Remedy. The child takes them as candy and if taken in accordance with the directions, they are of sure effect in all cases of intestinal worms.

For Sale by Messrs.

B. K. & M. R. PAUL & Co.

of 1 & 3, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta KEMP & Co., Bombay.
DEY & BROS., 32, Mogul Street, RANGOON.
and all Chemists in India. 5

"THE INDEPENDENT"

"BRAVO DEVIDAS"

The "Motherland" writes:—

That champion of the people's rights "The Independent" has been crushed under the dying Press Act. Its Joint Editor Sjt. C. S. Ranga Aiyar was imprisoned in July last. Its Editor-in-Chief, Mr. George Joseph and two of its directors—Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru were captured early in December, But still; "The Independent" being independent raised its head and exposed the vagaries of Sir Harcourt's administration. We have pointed out in an earlier number of "The Motherland" that there has been an organized government campaign to crush "The Independent". Sir Harcourt was bewildered when he saw "The Independent" had not yet gone to the grave he had so obligingly dug for it. He suddenly discovered to his relief, how-ever, that the Press Act was not yet dead, but was only breathing heavily. Immediately he infused life into the Press Act and directed it against "The Independent". Its Acting Editor, Mahdeo Desai true to the spirit of his master would not yield. He therefore brought out a manuscript edition of "The Independent." It was an unregistered newspaper. In reply to Sir Harcourt Butler who professed "to see it through" (referring to Non-Cooperation), he published Mrs. Nehru's heroic message calling upon people also to "see it through." This was too much for Sir Harcourt Butler who was accustomed only to flattery by *Jee Huzurs*. Well, Mahadeo was prosecuted and sentenced to one year by one of his Star Chambers. Desai was subjected to specially cruel treatment in the Jail—thanks to the British Government who are adepts in that trade. The Government thought "The Independent" had now atleast been buried. But lo and behold! it is coming out again under the Editorship of Devidas Gandhi-Mahatmaji's youngest son. Devidas not only repeats Mahadeo's offence but is actually proving himself a source of greater discomfort to the U. P. Government. We offer our sympathies to the perplexed authorities. Bravo, Devidas!

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	11 39
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21 50
New York 11 a.m. Jan.	18 23
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	18 10
May	17 63
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	17 04
May	16 95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	10 99
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 94
April	—
May	10 81
June	—
July	10 61
Aug.	10 50
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 05
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

Months.	To-day's price
January	10 89
February	10 86
March	10 84
April	10 76
May	10 72
June	10 60
July	10 52
August	10 40
September	10 18
Oct.	9 97
Novembers	9 87
December	9 77

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	19 55
February	19 70
March	19 90
April	20 05
May	20 15
June	20 30
July	20 45

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—There have been scathered cloth sales.
Yarns:—Moderate demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

M. G. Bengal, Good		7 25
" " Fully Good		7 75
" " Fine		8 25
" No. 1 Oomra, Good		8 80
" " " Fully Good		9 30
" " " Fine		9 80
" Broach, Good		9 30
" " Fully Good		9 80
" " Fine		10 30
" Scinde, Good		7 15
" " Fully Good		7 65
" " Fine		8 15

Nominal

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent	36,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 33
" " " Mar.	18 21
" " " May	17 75
" " " July	17 28
Spot Cotton at New York	18 65
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	17 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 28
Futures at New Orleans May	17 14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 1/8

New York, Jan, 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 32
" " " Mar.	18 17
" " " May	17 70
" " " York	17 16
Spot Cotton at New York	18 65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 18
Futures at New Orleans May	17 06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	84,000
" Exports to Great Britain	33,000
" " to France and Continent	107,000
" " to Japan	27,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,254,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,951,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 7th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Jan.	18 42
Mar.	18 26
May	17 83
July	17 25

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Cotton Daly. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. Mar.	10 84
May	10 72
July	10 52
Oct.	9 97

London, Jan. 7th.

Telegraphics Transfer	1/2 31/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 7th.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 1/4
Far Silver spot	34 3/4
" 2 months hence	34 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 3 8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 4th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-6 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47 3
Baril Wheat 62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47 9
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
Toue:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£ 99 1/2
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominla
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	16 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Inactive.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec./Jan. Quiet	18
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	87/8
Toria Rapeseed:—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 17
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Sellers	16 1/8
Toue:—Quiet.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 65 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	83/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sueet	£ 17 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 75 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 81 3/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 91 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	57 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	50 3/4
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 104 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	13 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. Dull	11 1/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugor 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Tone:—Not active,	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan, 4th.

Fine Australian Beef Tallow	44
" " Mutton "	44
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 9.

To-day Reuter reported 10 points higher in New York futures. The Marwari Bazar was kept closed to-day on account of the death of a Marwari Broker. The market opened at Colaba for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 501 and advanced till Rs. 504 closing at Rs. 503½.

Our market for ready Cotton maintained quiet tone on Saturday last, and about 5000 bs. of ready Cotton are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	503 1/2
" " Bengal Dec/Jan.	345
" " " March	348
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	355
" " March	345

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9th

F. G. M. G. Broach April May	502
F, G. M. G, Bengal Dec/Jan.	340
" " " March	345
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan	457
" " " March	446

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

Description	Super-Fine	F,	Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	370	3'5	325	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	472	457	442	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	502	487	472	..	..
M. G. Central P. No, 2	487	472	457	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 7th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	13551 Bs
Wheat	306 Cwt
Linseed	706 "
Rapeseed	159 "
Gingellyseed	6243 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	5222 "
Castorseed	640 "
Rice	29471 "
Myrabollams	3829 "
Cottonseed	9834 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	420 "
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	332 "
Barley	3787 "
Bajra	4926 "
Coal	17023 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 Bombay, Jan. 9th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/8
Bank Demand	1-3 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/4
Fcs. Demand	345
American Dollars	363
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	273
Japan	171
Singapore	175

Market—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bomba wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6 p m. Jan: 9th.

Ready	Bezar Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	75	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67	0	0
Teelseed Black	62	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0
Jawa	8	0	0
Mowraseed	51	0	0
Castorseeds	47	0	0

Forward	Rs	a.	p
Wheat April-May	9	6	6
Linseed May	13	9	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	6	2	0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 7-30	1	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	8	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Tee seed, White 85-12	14	6	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	3	12	0
Tee seed, Black	....		
Teelse d, Gajar 50-50	....		
Poppys ed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	....		
Jawa	8	8	0
Mowrasced	....		
Castorseeds	9	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Jan. 9.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-2-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-0-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-15-0.
Bars silver ready 91-3-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 90-15-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 90-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 13/16.
B. C. rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 27/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Quiet but steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 343.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 363.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 353.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 171.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 165.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 201.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 273.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 175.
On New York Bank's selling D D 363.
London Gold ready sh. 97-11.
London silver ready d. 34-12.
London silver forward d. 34-10.
Tone of silver Quiet Steady, India and China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.20.
French Exchange Frcs. 52-30
Swiss Exchange 21.80.
Belgium Exchange 54.60.
Italian Exchange 97.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 770.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to Speculative Purchases.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 122, Central 38/4, Tata Bank 21, Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 360, Appollo 100, By. Cotton 1250, By. Dyeing 1675, Bradhbury 1130, Century 960, Cent. India 4735, Colaba Land 2606, Coorla 300n, Crescent 602/8, Currimbhoy 1650, David 1522/8, Edw. Sassoon 660, Fazulbhoy 1530, Finlay 1815, Gokak 247/8, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 645, Jamshed Mfg. 560, Kastoorchand 1300, Kohinoor 3265, Madhavrao Scd 315, M. Petit 5000n. Mathuradas 1050. Meyer Sassoon 400, New Great 965 New City 825, Pabani 1030, Pearls 1122/8, Phoenix 1125, Premier 240, Plahet 310 Shapurji 400, Simplex 875, Standard 2600n. Swan 1390. Swadeshi 4590, Tata Mill 1550n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745, B. Burma 515, B. Burma N. I. 142/8, Bt. Burma Pet 11/8, B Tramway 127/8, B. Flour 1550, B. Steam 247/8, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 320, Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd 1400, New India 18, Tata Iron Ord 77/8, Tata Iron Defd 227/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 67/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 195, Tata Hydro 800 x.d., Tata Oil 75 and Scindia 7/8.

ALLAHABAD'S RESPONSE.

"The Independent," unregistered newspaper writes:—

It was a matter of no small wonder to us that Allahabad was slow in the race of repression. But like the good sportsman that it is, it took its own time and by the latest development it seems to have bargained to outwit every other town. The soul of the movement has been laid hands upon and the authorities may well enjoy a few more days holiday.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya and Syed Mohey-ud-din have been arrested this morning presumably because of their intention to re-establish the Congress Chowkies. Their absence will in no way hinder the re-establishment and the volunteer movement may be relied upon to continue in full swing, till the remaining workers are gone.

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The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd. - Rawal Pindi
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The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency - Lucknow
The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works - - - Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. - - Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. - - Agra
Importers: Sen & Pandit - - - Calcutta
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd. - - - Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. - - - Meerut
Central India Machine Co. - - - Jubbulpore
Reshaulal Nemnitral - - - Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency - Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. - Meerut
Meena Lall & Sons - - - Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan - - - - Benares

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On 11th January, Wednesday, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Will be sold the following

New cars

CROSSLEY 25 H. P. 4 cyl. 7 seater Landaulette.
DAIMLER 30 H. P. 6 cyl. 7 seater Torpedo body,
TWO PIERCE ARROWS.
DIXIE FLYER 4 cyl. 5 seater Touring.

Second Hand cars

METALLURGIQUE 15/20 H. P. 4 cyl. 2 seater.
CLEMENT BAYARD 8 H. P. 2 cyl. 2 seater
CLEMENT BAYARD 12 H. P. 4 cyl. 5 seater Touring
WILLYD KNIGHT 4 cyl. 7 seater Torpedo body.
FORD Touring 4 seater 20 H. P. 4 cyl.
OVERLAND FLANDERS 25 H. P. 4 cyl. Touring body.
DAIMLER 4 cyl. 7 seater Torpedo body.
WILLYS KNIGHT 20 H. P. 4 seater 5 seater Touring.
SIDDELEY DEASY 5 seater Touring.
DURKOPP 5 seater Touring.
OVERLAND 25 H. P. 4 cyl. 5 seater Touring.
ONE INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE.

ONE EROS TRACTOR WITH SPARE PARTS (new) (unassembled) AT THE MOTOR MART OF

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WAGH'S PREMIER SCULPTURE STUDIO,

Henceforth will be knon as

BINAYAK'S SCULPTURE STUDIO

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CELEBRETIES.

Sir Surendranath writes, "in my opinion, the busts executed by Mr. Wagh, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, I. C. S. (Retired), brother of poet **Rabindra Nath Tagore** writes that the bust of his brother made by **Mr. Wagh** "shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor, * * *."

Mrs. Besant writes to say the bust of **Lok. Tilak** made by **Mr. Wagh** tis a *vivid* likeness.

Municipalities and public bodies desirous of ordering Marble and Bronze statues and busts of Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Maden Mohan Malaviya, Lala Rajpatrai, Sir Surendranath Banarjee, Mrs. Besant, Lord Hafdinge and H. E. Lord Willingdon all of whom gave Mr. Wagh Special Settings, may have the same at Mr, Wagh's Studio.

Price of a bust with pedestal Rs. 3,000 and upwards
" " Statue " " " 21,000 "

IRELAND'S HISTORIC WEEK.

MR. J. L. GARVIN ON NEGOTIATIONS.

"In the early hours of Tuesday morning seven British ministers signed a document which recognises Ireland as a free, self-determining nation, in the room in which other British ministers a century and a half ago recognised the independence of the American colonies. Nothing has happened since the Armistice that is comparable to this act in importance."—"The Nation."

"The incomparable drama of the week defies all description," writes Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer." "There was a solemn week-end when the Sinn Fein delegates returned from Dublin with the report of Mr. de Valera's position on allegiance. Had the latter been in charge of the final negotiations all would have been lost.

"On Monday morning Mr. Lloyd George, with reluctance, had to tell the Sinn Fein delegates that the issue of peace or war was staked solemnly on a last point. The common sovereignty of the King must be accepted in some definite form. The delegates saw no way out. It was the inexorable Biblical dilemma—unless they could bring themselves to say shibboleth there could be no crossing of the Jordan.

A GLOOMY MONDAY.

"On Monday night gloom was inspissated. There seemed no faintest glimmering of a ray. The Conference had not yet been actually terminated. That was all. Various persons intensely interested in the Irish negotiations and more anxious for their success than for anything in the world, went to bed practically without hope, and awakened brooding. Smooth are the facilities for folly in life; reason has to thrust its way through a thicket of thorns.

THE CRITICAL NIGHT.

"But the last conclave in Downing Street had assembled after eleven o'clock. To be or not to be was the issue at midnight and after. It was a scene that will be described in the memoirs of several persons. Obviously it will live for ever. Both sides had learned in the long negotiations to respect and like each other. Excusably, they all felt that they were historic persons. Ministers had met men worthy of their steel. Mr. Griffith was both weighty and dexterous. Mr. Collins, in the words of an Irish patriotic song which is full of sense and doggerel, had 'strength and good humour galore.' The clock moved towards three in the morning.

TOWARDS THREE O'CLOCK.

"A form of allegiance was hammered out. Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins settled the doubt about their moral ability to be equal to Botha and Smuts. They were. They took their responsibility upon their heads. Like all men worth their salt they had pluck at a pinch to go beyond their instructions. They settled. They signed. It was done.

"The news went out through the electric nerves of all civilisation to the remotest reach of the wires. For Ireland and Great Britain, in the course of Tuesday, it was all like an incredible deliverance. Wednesday heightened the rejoicing in the world at large. But in Ireland Mr. de Valera sounded the tocsin of extremism. The Dail Cabinet met in Dublin on Thursday. There was a clean split—four members going for acceptance of the terms, three against. The delegates declared they would stand by their signatures.

MR. DE VALERA'S OPPOSITION.

"Mr. de Valera is supported by Die-hards of real mettle—Mr. Burgess, Mr. Stack, Mr. Mulcahy, who is supposed to be the typical leader of the rasher gunmen. The position suddenly won by Mr. Collins inspires the inevitable jealousies.

"It is none the less certain, that Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins, if they are big enough for their emergency, can carry Ireland and lay solid foundations for the work of raising Irish nationality to greatness and completion. There are compensations in this crisis. Things in politics so often work by contradiction. Lord Carson, in spite of himself, gave the new power to Irish Nationalism. If Mr. de Valera found an irreconcilable Separatist party, he may do more than anyone to win Ulster for the more moderate and constructive policy which we may expect to be represented henceforth by Mr. Griffith as Prime Minister of the Irish Free State and Mr. Collins as its Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WEEK.

"It has been an extraordinary week—like nothing since the war for personal drama and revulsions of feeling," adds Mr. Garvin. "Light and shade and chequered interplay have chased each other over the agitated picture. Memories and impressions have crowded too thick for words. There are some men still alive who remember O'Connell and the Young Ireland movement. There are many who knew Gladstone and Parnell and have lived vividly through every phase of the Irish struggle since 1886.

"What is the first thing? This, that *the Irish agreement made a more profound* thing ever did more to raise British influ- *any other political event of our time.* Nothing ever did more to raise British influence abroad. In the United States and Australia especially an incubus seemed to be removed and there was lighter breathing. For most people of Irish blood everywhere it was in Sainte-Beuve's expression, like lifting the lid of the tomb.

THE PREMIER'S POSITION.

"And the next thing? There is no doubt that this is by far the greatest single stroke of Mr. Lloyd George's career. Helped by circumstances, he has succeeded where all others for generations have failed. George the Third ruined the magnificent plan of Pitt. The Union from beginning to end never had a chance in Ireland. George the Fifth and the Premier have been at one. Without the devoted work of Unionists themselves, varying their means to maintain the Empire, the thing never could have been done.

"The issue leaves Mr. Lloyd George incontestably the foremost person in the world. To say now that he is confirmed as one of the greatest figures in history is mere platitude. For the last eighteen months the immortal laurels he won in the war had been in danger. There was no trace of his true touch in public affairs. He has found himself again."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD BIRKENHEAD.

"At the same time let us all remember what Mr. Lloyd George would be the first to admit. Without Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, and the decisive spirit of the best elements in the Unionist Party the Prime Minister never could have done it. After the King's Speech in Belfast it was Mr. Chamberlain who originated the whole effort for peace. His speech at Liverpool was the noblest utterance of the spirit which has achieved peace.

"Lord Birkenhead's work was beyond praise in the later and more critical stages. His tenacity and acute resource were equal. When all hope seemed threatened with eclipse at the last on the question of allegiance, not even the Prime Minister himself did more to save the situation. He is not yet fifty. In the qualities of force, vitality, and audacity he comes next to the Premier. His real career is only beginning."

DE VALERA'S DEFICITS.

"Mr. De Valera is an impossible doctrinaire, and entirely unsuited for diplomatic or political responsibilities," says the *Scotsman*.

"Possible, though dangerous as a President, he would be quite impracticable as a Prime Minister. Men of his type seldom, if ever, achieve distinction in an executive capacity."

"Obviously," says the *Glasgow Herald*, "he is a man of limited experience and narrow outlook, and the obstinacy that so often accompanies both."—"Public Opinion."

LABOUR'S QUOTA.

SUPPORT TO MAHATMAJI'S MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress a very lately attended meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday night, Swami Shradhanandji presiding.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall said India could not advance without the co-operation of workers. It was not for the good of the workers alone that they should be with the country, but for the good of Indian also Lala Lajpatrai had said unless the workers were prosperous there could be no prosperity in the country. Not only must the merchants and the mill-owners take part in the Congress, but also the workers; the Congress was not an exclusive preserve of any particular community or class. He did not mean to say, however, that all differences between the employers and the employed would ever disappear. But in the political liberation of the country, it was the duty of all to take an equal share At the present time, no less than ten members of their committee, all over India, were in prison. Men like Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr Dass had been imprisoned and Indians wanted to show to the whole world that the country was with Mahatma Gandhi in all that he did for its political regeneration. Was India fit for Swaraj? (Cries of "yes"). Then let the people show their fitness by supporting Mahatma Gandhi whole-heartedly and by taking part in the present mighty struggle. He had personally spoken to Mahatma Gandhi that the Swaraj which they were going to get was also for the workers and the latter agreed with him.

WORKERS' SYMPATHY TOWARDS MAHATMAJI'S MOVEMENT.

It had become the fashion now-a-days to think of Non-Co-operation in synonymous terms with Bolshevism. Whenever a people were acting according to their *Dharma* they were dubbed "Bolsheviks" and Non-Co-operation was called Bolshevism. He did not like to say much on the point, however. There were some persons who said that outsiders were not necessary to guide the labour movement in India and that they had no business to interfere with it. This point also did not require to be refuted and it was a wrong attitude. The workers in India would always support Mahatma Gandhi in his struggle for the good of India. As long as the movement of Mahatma Gandhi was a non-violent movement he could assure him that the support of the workers in this country was behind him. It was said by some persons that the 'hartals' were the result of coercion and oppression. A greater untruth could never have been said by their enemies. 'Hartals' there were because the labourers in this country wanted to advance the cause of India, and they could not stay behind in the struggle for Swaraj, for in the advancement of this country their advancement also lay. He asked the audience not to be content with giving their lip sympathy to the cause of Labour in this country, but to translate that sympathy into action which would do the working man abiding good.

Swami Shradhanandji then addressed the audience in a similar strain and the meeting closed at a late hour.

IND'AN CHRISTIANS AND PRINCE.

A *mela* of the Indian Christian community was held on Saturday evening in the Compound of the Robert Money School at Proctor Road, Mr. B. N. Athavle moved a resolution to send a message to the Governor of Bombay welcoming the Prince of Wales. In his speech Mr. Athavle characterised the agitators as the enemies of the country and dwelt at length of the peace and tranquility they all enjoyed under the British Raj.

The resolutions having been duly passed Rev. F. Edwards, an American Missionary in welcoming the delegates of the C. M. S. mission who had come to review the work in India said that India wanted Christian European merchants and not nominal Christians who came for the economic exploitation. He also said India wanted missionaries who would treat Indians as brothers for all the seven days of the week and not only on Sundays.

The gathering consisted hardly of 300 men most of whom were children.

KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the list of contributions to the above fund appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 30th November, one can easily understand that the appeals made to the generous public of Bombay on behalf of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee have not evoked the attention they deserve. Can it be that Bombay has not yet realised the seriousness of the state of affairs in Malabar? Has not even the "brain tragedy" opened the eyes of the Bombay public? It is regrettable to find that in spite of the repeated appeals of the Malabar Congress Committee, Bombay has not yet come forth with any real help. What is the paltry sum of two or three thousand rupees already subscribed? Can I call it adequate response? In one of his telegrams Mr. Kesava Menon, the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee had to mention that "Bombay's response hitherto poor." I have too much regard for Bombay to say that Bombay has responded to the Congress appeals from Kerala as it would be an insult to the characteristic generosity of this great city which has led several such movements on previous occasions. For some mysterious reasons Bombay has not yet responded. Is it because the Bombay leaders have not yet moved in the matter? Has the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee interested itself in Malabar? Has the Swaraj Sabha moved yet? What about the numerous other organisations which owe allegiance to the Congress? Are the Bombay leaders under the impression that Malabar should look up to the Madras leaders and not trouble Bombay? or have they endorsed the Madras Government's communique deprecating multiplicity of relief agencies? What can poor Madras do? What special interest the Madras people have in Malabar more than Bombay? Malabar has nothing in common with Madras except that she is in the Madras Presidency and under the Government of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and his *democratic* Cabinet. I have a notion. Malabar would certainly be glad to be rescued from the glorious blessings of this *democratic* Cabinet, party ministers, *representative* legislature, Mylapore intrigues, Adyar inspirations and the 2nd line beach dictators. She had enough of Madras politics. Further, every Congressman in Bombay, if not every layman, must know that at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress Malabar with the adjoining Indian States of Cochin and Travancore was incorporated into a separate province under the name of "Kerala Province" and according to the Congress constitution the relation of the Kerala Congress Committee is the same with Madras or Tamil Nadu Congress Committee as it has with any other Provincial Congress Committee. What can Madras do even if it had been otherwise. It is however, a matter of painful regret that some of the Madras leaders have not shown the enthusiasm the subject deserves. Now that the "Swarajya" has made its appearance and has given a very prominent place to the Malabar affairs, I have every hope that it will soon wake up such leaders of Madras. I do not mean any disrespect to the "Hindu" of Madras which was the only boon to the Congress workers of Malabar and Madras Presidency to ventilate their disabilities and grievances and I only mean that the new journal will be an additional source of strength to the efforts of Congress workers.

As for Bombay, the "Bombay Chronicle," the Congress daily, of the city has done its duty when it wrote few weeks ago that the Bombay public should bestir themselves and for this purpose the *Bombay Provincial Congress Committee must take the lead.* I am grateful for the "Chronicle" for the support it has given to the Malabar residents' appeal to the Bombay public and especially to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its illustrious President. But has the Provincial Congress Committee paid any attention to it? Unless and until the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee take up the question of Malabar and instruct all nationalist organisations under it to move in the matter, the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee cannot expect any "substantial help" from Bombay. Mr. Kesava Menon in one of his appeals has mentioned that the money voted by the All-India Congress Committee is only "a drop in the ocean." Mr. P. Ramunni Menon was sent to Bombay to represent the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee here and appeal to the public of Bombay to go to the rescue of the distressed Malabar. Thanks to Mr. B. F. Bharucha, he was the first to organise a meeting under the auspieces of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha and to hand over a sum of Rs. 1,000. Public meetings under the auspices of the District Congress Committees were held at Girgaum, Dadar and Matunga. But what is the result? Dejected by the nature of the response from Bombay he is obliged to lead a half-hearted life in Sirdar Griha awaiting instructions from the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee as to what he should do further: Is this indifference abysmal.—Yours etc.

E. R. MENON.

Krishna Building No. 1,
Parel, Dec. 2.

KERALA (MALABAR) CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions to the above fund:—

Mr. V. D. B., Rs. 5; Mr. V. R. Bongeri, Rs. 5; Mr. Ramaswami Pattamali, Rs. 5; Mr. Hanumantha Row, Re. 1; Ahmedabad Collections during Congress week, Rs. 279-2; Collections by Vile Parle Congress Committee, Mr. Hemchand Jhaveri, Rs. 25; Mr. Bhaidas Dharsi Bhuta, Rs. 25; Mr. Prabhudas Devidas, Rs. 25; Mr. Chunilal Pelhavji, Rs. 11; Mr. Chunilal Hirji, Rs. 5; Mr. Prabhudas Keshavji, Rs. 5; Mr. Gokaldas Jekarsan, Rs. 5; Mr. Vadilal Lalchand, Rs. 5; Mr. Dolatram Ramji, Rs. 7; One gentleman, Re. 1; Mr. Mathurdas Govindji, Rs. 5; Mr. P. G. Desai, Rs. 10; Mr. Mulshankar Bhaiji, Rs. 5; Mr. Gokhale, Rs. 6; Mr. Limaye, Rs. 5; Mr. Jagjivan Dharamsi, Rs. 5; Mr. Vaidya, Re. 1; Some gentlemen, Rs. 2-8-6; Mr. Gokhale, Re. 1; Mr. M. Patanker, Re. 1; A well-wisher, Rs. 2; Mr. Gaurishankar, Re. 1; Mr. Balvantrai, Re. 1; Mr. Amritlal Monji, Rs 2; Mr. Chhaganlal Monji, Rs. 5; Mr. Herlekar, Rs. 7; Mr. Shivram Joshi, Re. 1; Mr. Ranchod Parmanand Joshi, Re. 1; Mr Mangaldas Mondas, Rs. 2; Mr. Hamda Liladhar, Rs. 2; Mr. Devidas Madhavji, Rs. 5; Mr. Maganlal Karsanji Chhapia, Rs. 2; Mr. Ramniklal Revashankar, Re. 1; Mr. Chandulal Master, Re. 1; Satyagrahi, Re. 1; Mr. Vrajlalbheni, Re. 1; Mr. C. M. Desai, Rs 2; Mr. Keshavlal Dave, Rs. 2; Mr. Bhogilal Trivede, Rs. 2; Mr. Bhaskarrao Bhide, Rs. 2; Mr. Purshottam Gokaldas, Rs. 3; Mr. Chhaganlal Ladharam, Re. 1; Mr. Bagul, Re. 1; Mr. Swarajyavadi, Rs. 2; Some gentleman, Re. 1; Mr. Paramanandas, Rs. 2; Mr. Motiram Shukla, Rs. 2; One gentleman, Re. 1; Mr. Bhaishankar Dulabji, Rs. 2; Mr. Jaydev Vitahlji, Rs. 2; A gentleman, Re. 1; A sister, Rs. 2; Mr. Vithaldas Haridas, Rs. 2; Mr. Chhotalal Chohan, Rs. 5; Mr. Bhikhabhai Jhaveri, Re. 1.

P. RAMUNNI MENON,
Representative Kerala Congress Committee.
Malabar House, Parel, 7th Jan., 1922.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some speculation is going on as to whether the Conference to be held on the 14th inst. of the prominent Indian leaders will be of any use. An event has happened which should stop all such speculation. Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Hormusji Wadia have consented to attend the conference. No Liberal of the Bombay Presidency condemned Mahatma Gandhi as did Sir H. A. Wadia. When two persons of such pronouncedly opposite views agree on the worth of the conference, we need not have any misgiving on the point.

It has again and again been emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi that non-cooperation with the bureaucracy has as its inseparable adjunct increased cooperation amongst Indians. Meeting together to examine point of agreement and difference is one of the acknowledged ways of cooperation. Since Mahatma Gandhi took the leadership of the Congress, even the tone of some of the Nationalist papers towards Liberals has changed. This effect has been produced only by his persistent reiteration of the necessity of cooperation amongst Indians of various shades of opinions, various castes and various creeds. But there are numerous others that still indulge in attacks on our Liberal elders and brothers. The Nationalist Press in the Deccan lived for about eight years on attacks levelled against the Moderates. In Maharashtra it paid the Press to publish the virulent attacks on Moderates. That being their staple food, the Nationalist press in this past of the country has not given it up. It will be one of the outcomes of such a meeting to make this Press give up its temporary staple but unwholesome food.

The same or similar effect can be produced in the Liberal Press. For some time that Press has been very moderate towards the Government and has been putting to shame extremist journals in their vituperations against and misrepresentation of non-violent non-cooperation. They are still attributing riots like the Bombay disturbances of the 17th of November to the movement of non-violent non-cooperation with no greater logic than attributing chill to the rays of the Sun. The preaching of non-violence which is an inextricable attribute of non-cooperation may not have still been sufficiently wide. That may be an argument to question the claim of the National Congress to represent the Indian people. But to describe the preaching of non-violent, non-cooperation as subversive of law and order and all good things is the height of negativing the truth. A conference like the one of 14th inst. will have the effect of changing the angle of vision of our Liberal elders and brothers. Let attacks and counter-attacks amongst Indians cease and we shall have materially advanced.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

TROUBLE OVER GANDHI'S PORTRAIT

The "Servant" publishes the following:—

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly publish for the information of the public and the clerical community in particular the following correspondence in connection with the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi recently torn and trodden by Mr. Tyrie of Messrs. Landa's and Clark's Pabna Branch which speak for themselves and I hope and understand that suitable steps will be taken by the firm to deal with the gentleman in question.

From the General Secretary, Employees' Association, Calcutta,

Dated 21st December, 1921.

To Messrs. Landale and Clark Ld.,
Calcutta,

Dear Sirs,—I very much regret to read in yesterday's newspaper about the undignified action of your Mr. Tyrie in connection with the photograph of Mahatma Gandhi. I trust, you will concur with me in the view that efforts in right earnest should be made by all concerned to promote good feelings amongst all the classes and such isolated instances of uncalled-for outbursts of passion on the part of individuals tend very much to strain feelings and estrange sympathy . . . In common interests, I shall be glad to have the favour of a reply from you, which I wish to use when required that employers themselves greatly regret such actions and do all that they can to check such outbursts.

(Sd.) MUKUNDA LALL SIRCAR,
General Secretary,
Employees' Association.

From Messrs. Landale and Clark Ld., Calcutta.

Dated 21st December, 1921.

To The General Secretary, The Employees Association, Calcutta.

"Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of to-day's date. The incident you refer to has already been brought to our notice. We are very annoyed indeed at Mr. Tyrie's conduct which we extremely regret, and we are taking steps to deal with him as we consider the occasion demands

Yours, faithfully,
Per Pro Landale and Clark Ld.,
(Sd.) K. J. LUKE."
Mukunda Lall Sircar,
General Secretary,
Employees Association.

Calcutta 21st December, 1921.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

Weather is disturbed from North-west Deccan and Central Provinces to the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the West of Central Provinces, North Bombay, Deccan, North Hyderabad, South-east Madras coast and local in United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Central India West. Few falls also occurred in Kashmir.

Chief amounts:—Cawnpore, Lucknow, Hisar, Lahore, a quarter of an inch. Srinagar, Nasmuch, a half of an inch. Akola two; Pachmarhi one and half; Khandwa three-quarters; Saugor, Ahmednagar a quarter. Malegaon, Aurangabad, Parbhani a half; Negapatam a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in North Deccan and extension along Western Himalayan and in Bihar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1922,

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.963
Temperature of Air	degrees	75.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69 8
Dew Point	"	67.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1 6
Maximum temperature of Air	"	83 4
Minimum do do	"	72.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement o Wind do	miles	147

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MON. THE 9TH OF JAN. 1922

Station.	Tempo. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours.	Tempo. in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (8th)	76.8	57.1	54		10.22	+4 90
ash	76 5	60.0	67		8.74	+3 02
Muskat						
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66.7	44.7	80		1.36	+1 05
Rawalpindi	63.2	37.5	66		5.89	+4 27
Lahore	68.0	38.1	91		0.44	+0.18
Bikaner	69.1	39 2	90		0.25	—0.18
Ambala	67.1	42 0	95		0 43	—1.13
Delhi	63.0	42.6	88		0.13	—0.55
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67.1	43.3	75		0.06	—0.45
Saharanpur	69.0	46 1	80		0.16	—0.53
Jhansi	75.2	50.1	9		0	—0.50
Cawnpore	69.	47.6	87		0.16	—0.70
Allahabad	72.6	47.8	75		0.06	—0.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	64.1	42.0	78		2.49	+2.27
Karachi	75.5	57.3	49		1.30	+1.05
Ajmer	68.2	45.1	73		0.07	—0.47
Jaipur	68.6	52 1	61	0.01	0.15	—0.28
Kotah	74.0	53 6	59		0	—0.43
Mount Abu	66.6	54.2	51		0.02	—0.35
GUJAR PRATHAWAD AND CENTRAL I DIA						
Baroda						
Dhari	76.6	45.1	43		0	—0.13
Dwarka	76.9	50.4	53		0	—0.06
Veraval	81.2	60.1	48		0	—0. 3
Rajkot	81.7	50.9	41		0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	84.1	55.4	42		0	—0.27
Surat	86.4	66.8	59		0	—0.18
Ahmedabad	84.4	52.1	42		0	—0.18
Deesa	84.0	53.1	51		0	—0.18
Nowsari	76.1	54.1	89	0.05	0.05	—0.84
Indore	75.7	54.7	88	0.10	0 10	—0.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	76.9	53.3	74		0.34	—0.67
Saugor	78.4	52.6	48	0.02	0.02	—1.12
Hoshangabad	81.8	57.0		0.14	0.14	—0.97
Khandwa	83.0	53.2	92	0.12	0 12	—0.82
Akola	81.6	54.6	69	0.11	0.35	—1.01
Amraoti	78.0	53.5	85	0.04	0.04	—1.25
Nagpur	8.0	50.2	70		0.55	—0.89
Chanda	74.9	52.0	81	0.02	0.07	—1 03
Raipur	75.9	56.1	72		0.37	—0.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	73.6	90		0	—3.56
Ratnagiri	86.1	72.	71		0.25	—0.48
Mahableshwar	84.5	72.6	90		1.24	+0.16
Karwar	88.2	69.9	90		1.09	—0.94
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.6	61.0	92		0.08	—0.88
Ahmednagar	83.9	56.5	92	0.30	0.42	—1.12
Poona	86.5	59.4	84		0.10	—0.99
Shotapur	78.7	64.6	83	0.03	0.20	+0.86
Bijapur	81.0	64.1	85		0.34	+0.73
Belgaum	83.8	59.6	78		0.21	+0.46
Aurangabad	79.2	53.2	88	0.42	0 42	—0.68
Nizamabad (Indur)	75.1	62.4	84	1.30	3.39	+2.59
Hyderabad	76.4	65.1	85		6.62	+5 54
MALABAR AND COCHIN STATE—						
Mangalore	88.9	72.1	71		1.21	—3.17
Calicut	87.2	73.1	85		4.85	—1.19
Cochin	89.1	72.5	74		3.98	—2.17
Colombo	84.2	75.3	82	0.01	8.24	+3.82
MADRAS (EXCEPTING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Nandipatam	81.8	66.3	75		8.21	—2.85
Bellary	86.6	64.2	84		4.01	+1.84
Cuddapah	8.9	66.3	74		2.71	—1.23
Madras	83.9	78.6	88		7.02	—12.66
Pan at re...	79.8	71.5	76		4.67	+1.47
Coimbatore	87.8	69.5	78		4.4	—0.27
Trichinopoly	83.1	70.1	78	0.01	4.01	—3.03
Negapatam	85.1	75.6	70		6.21	21.42

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east of the division. Rawalpindi reports 0.14", Ambala 0.53", and Hissar 0.38". Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in excess in the southeast. Day temperature is below normal; night temperature is above the average except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below and night temperature above normal at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jaipur and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and night temperature higher than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad, Mount Abu and Jaipur and above it at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately cloude in Central India West and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is much below the perature is above normal at Indore and Bhup.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the north of the division; Jubbulpore reports 0.18", Saugor 0.47", Hoshangabad 0.50" and Khandwa 0.33". Skies are in general moderately clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is considerably below normal except in the southeast; night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and except at Bombay humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Mormu... and night temperature is above it at Ka...

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad... rangabad reports 0.20" and Ahmednagar ... of rain. Skies are in general moderate... clouded and humidity is in excess. Day te... perature is nearly normal or lower th... usual; night temperature is above the ave... age.

General Remarks.—There has been near... general rain in south-east Madras, the nor... Central Provinces and the southeast Punj... and local rain in the Madras Deccan, on t... north Madras coast, in Central India W... and in the north Punjab, with a few fa... in north Hyderabad and the north Bomb... Deccan. Madras reports a heavy fall ... 2.01" Skies are clear in Gujarat, Kathiaw... west Rajputana, Sind and the north a... west Punjab but are in general moderate... clouded over the rest of the reporting are... The sea is moderate on the south Madr... coast.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in t... Punjab and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th January 1922.

Weather is disturbed from the north-we... Deccan and the Central Provinces to t... Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general ... the west of the Central Provinces, t... north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad a... on the southeast Madras coast and local ... the United Provinces, the east and nor... Punjab and Central India West. A few fa... have also occurred in Kashmir.

Chief amounts not already shown in ... Bombay Report are:—Lucknow a quarter ... an inch; Srinagar a half; Pachmarhi one ... a half and Parbhani a half.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 9.

S S Trantenfels, Carstens, Brennan.
S S Clan Macphie, Gombay, Australia.
S S Diadem, Evans, Australia.
S S Pundit, Clingan, Java.
S S Kathlamba, Smith, Birkenhead.
S S Clan Agilvig, Pill, Glasgow.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Strathlorne, Lamont, Australia.
S S Aras, Himsley, Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Chinkoa, for Calcutta.

S S Trantenfels:—The W. and A. Graham Co's steamer Trantenfels, 3923 tons, Captain L. Carstens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macphie:—The Clan Line steamer clan Macphie, 3214 tons, Captain J. B. Gormlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Diadem:—The steamer Diadem 2731 tons. Captain T. Evans, arrivedd in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Pundit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pundit, 3198 tons, Captain J. Clingan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Kathlamba:—The steamer Kathlamba, 4103 tons, Captain C. J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Ogilvy:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, 3716 tons, Captain R. Pill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

8th, January 1922.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—462 cwt. kismiss, Meyer Nissim; 706 cwt. kismiss and dry fruits, Khesey Budha; 100 cwt. deer horn, K. Ktamsa and Co. 113 cwt. gingelly-seed, Permanand and Co.; 75 cwts any seed, J. Permanand and Co.; 21 cwts cumminseed, J. Permanand and Co.; 19 cwt. fenugreek, J. Permanand and Co.; 19 cwts. dill seed, JJ. Permanand and Co. 3 cases casings, S. M H Kadarbakah, 12 bales goat skin, S. Meharbaksh; 2040 cwt. groundnut cake, Birla Bros.; 20 cwts cashew nuts, Birla Bros.; 250 cwts, kismiss, V. Vishnoo; 97 cwt. gumolibanum, E Vorji & Co. 46 cwt gumtragacanth E. Vorji and Co.; 111 cwt. condiments, S. Poonjáji and Sons; 850 cwt. kismiss, U. Manilal and Co., 250 ginger, U. Manilal and Co.; 500 cwts kismiss, S. Gordham and Sons, 727 cwt. kismiss, M. Jaffarbhoy.

S S Mashobra for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton, N. M. K Kaisha; 100 cwt. gingerseed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 2662 cwt. myrabolams, H. Damji and Co.; 77 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 1000 cwt. groundnutcakes, U. Manilal and Co.; 11 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 12 bales wool, R. Kabra; 16 bales wool, J. Karra; 35 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha, 349 bales wool, M. Balis, 41 bales wool, N. Girdharilal; 125 bales wool, V. Oomersey; 114 bales wool, C. Chaganmul; 121 bales wol, C. Ramsurup; 30 bales wool, H. S. J. Mohamad, 333 bales wool, D. Kundanmul.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—24 cases casings D. Abraham and Sons;

S S Tyne Maru for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Lahore for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—428 bales cotton., T. M. K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, T. K. Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Y. K. Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Y. Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

9th January, 1922.

S S Wakasa Maru from Tokeiyo. Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—406 D. bags, coffee, 65 bdles cofffee, 2 cases camphor, 5 cases cod liver oil, 2350 cases cassia, 50 pkgs china roots, 25 baskets pks. china roots, 10 cases china roots, 100 bags millet, 100 bags peas, 16 cases mace, 49 cases glass bottles, 367 cases glass bangles, 534 cases glass ware, 71 bales glass ware, 91 bdle gum benjamin, 10 cases gum benjamin, 1 case ivory ware, 250 cases beer, 726 cases matches, 27 cases peppermint oil, 10 cases aniseed oil, 37 pkgs provision, 5 cases provision, 30 cases confectionery, 3010 bags sago flour, 107 D. bags sago pearl, 10 bags sago, 20 cases soap, 8 bags betalnuts, 10 bales ginger, 38 bags pepper, 85 bags nutmegs, 20 cases nutmegs, 150 bags sugar candy, 28 bales yarn, 107 cases cotton yarn, 1 case cotton p. goods, 2 cases cotton goods, 50 bales cottons, 200 bales cotton drill, 775 cases cotton sheeting, 14 cases silk, 2 cases silk yarn, 14 cases silk p. goods, 58 cases silk gods, 4274 pieces plinks.

S S Annston City from America. Agents:—B. I. S. Co.:—635 tons dried asphalt, 223 barrels rosin, 100 tons pig iron 33955 pieces steel bars, 17426 bdles, steel bars, 30218 bdles steel hoops.

Three more persons, who had been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act having apologised have been released by the District Magistrate of Allahabad.

Mr. J. C. Bose, the oldest Trustee of the Tribune at his Calcutta residence at the age of 74.

POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

HOW FAR ACCUSED TRACED ?

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi merchant, with abettment of cheating in respect of Rs. 47,000 on the 20th May, 1919, 7th June 1921, and 22nd December 1919 being the amount of three cheques paid by the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Kemp, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, appeared for K. N. Banaji, Mr. G. F. S. Little, of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors appeared to watch on behalf of the Imperial Bank.

Prabhaker Sadashiv Shilohtri, Managing Director of Shilohtri Bank, examined by Mr. Kemp said he knew Soonderrao Ranjit. He had current account with his bank which he produced for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920. He also knew the accused. He produced current account for 1919 and 1920 of Khushru N. Banaji and Sons. In 1918 Prabhaker Shilohtri and Co., Ltd., had a cash credit account with the Bank of Bombay. After the firm's name was changed to Shilohtri Bank Ld., the account was transferred to Shilohtri Bank Ld. Witness promised to produce paying slips for 1919 on the next occasion.

Cross-examination was reserved.

His Worship asked the witness to produce all the correspondence he had with the C. I .D. re'ating to this case.

C. I. D. INVESTIGATION.

Roy Bishop Smith, examined by Mr. Kemp, said he was in charge of investigation of this case. On the night of 2-12-1920 he took up this case on Mr. Ridland of the Bank of Bombay lodging a formal complaint with him. On this he made enquiries if Soonder Rao Ranjit was at home. Enquiry showed that he was not at home after leaving the Bank that day. He personally kept a watch on his house till after midnight and thereafter he had it watched and searched the next morning in front of a punch. Witness produced the Panchnama dated 3-12-20. Twenty war bonds were found in Soonder Rao's house which were all in accused's name. Indore Malwa Mill shares were in the name of Soonder Rao. Receipts of the David Sassoon Mills Limited were in the name of Soonder Rao. Amongst the property seized in Soonder Rao's house witness found a letter written by the accused to Soonder Rao Ranjit which he produced in the Court. Another letter with envelope was also, found in Soonder Rao's house written by the accused. He traced Soonder Rao in the month of February last in Jejury in Poona district but after that he lost all trace of him. On 3-12-20 he searched the room of Motiram Jayker and found one letter referring to Soonder Rao but it was in regard to the Municipal Taxes On 4-12-20 witness searched the accused's house Alloo Villa, Laburnum Road and ceased certain documents, cheque books, etc mentioned in the panchnama. He also seized eight pass books of seven different banks, viz:—Mercantile Bank, Bank of Bengal, French Bank, International Banking Corporation, Cox and Co., etc.

Witness produced a typed memo unsigned and undated and was explaining his interview with Mr. Little, the Solicitor, when Mr. Little raised objection to his eliciting the information on the ground that it was a privileged occasion between an attorney and client and whatever transpired therein was protected by law and the witness could not divulge it. His Worship allowed the objection.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Y. M. Diveker then examined by Mr. Kemp, said he was a ledger keeper from 1917 onwards in the Bank of Bombay. He kept the ledger of General Order Supply Co. The account was operated by the accused. He used to sit next to Soonder Rao Ranjit. He knew the signature of the accused.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Anandrao G. Talpade, a clerk of the Mercantile Bank then proved the account of the accused with the Mercantile Bank and said there was about Rs. 240 to the credit of the accused still open.

Further hearing was adjourned till tomorrow (Wednesday).

CHARGED OF ROITING.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Before the same Magistrate Sub-Inspector Mahankal charged one Balkrishna Bawa, a young Hindoo with rioting, mischief, theft and housebreaking on the 18th of November last during the recent disturbances. The accused broke open the liquor shop of one Mr. Pirojshah Jamshedji Mehta, the complainant.

Prosecuting Inspetcor Finan conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader.

Mr. Pirojshaw Jamshedji Mehta, owner of the Foreign Liquor shop on Thakurdwar Road said at 4 p.m. on the 18th of November last he had closed his shop on account of the disturbances. He went to his shop at 8 p.m. on the 18th of November last and found it in safe condition. He, then, returned home. At 10-30 a.m. the next day he was informed that his shop was broken, so he sent his two *Bhaias* to see the shop. One of the Bhaias returned and gave him a certain information. About 12-30 he went to his shop and found that the pannels of the door were lying the inside the shop. He found in front of the shop Whiskey and Brandy bottles, etc. lying on the road. He went into his shop on the 23rd of November and found cupboards, bottles and everything smashed up. The total damage to the shop amounted to Rs. 1800. He did not know the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai the witness said he knew Bapooji Manekji. He was his customer. On the 21st of November last he saw Bapooji first. He said he would show him the persons who broke the shop. He told him that there was a large crowd and three ring leaders. He said that they were all Hindoos. He reported the matter to the Police on the 19th November. The same evening his complaint was recorded. Bapoji was not present when the Panchnama was made.

Mr. Bapoji Manekji Vajifdar, provision merchant, residing at Thakordwar opposite the shop of the complainant said he knew the 19th of November. About 8-30 p.m. that day he was on the gallery of his house on the 2nd floor. He saw a crowd coming from Karelwadi headed by three persons and trying to ask the shopkeepers to close their shops. He saw the accused going into the shops and asking them to close up at once. The crowd went to his neighbour's shop and asked him to close it up too. Then, the three leaders including the accused came to the landlord of his house and asked him to close his couch factory also. Accused was in the centre. The accused was, then, trying to throw stones at Parsis asking them to close their windows. With a stone in his hand he challenged him that if he did not go into his house he would break his head then and there. He, then, went into the Dahul Church. The accused attacked a Hack Victoria and was trying to take out its rubber tyre. The horses off the victoria fell down. The three leaders attacked the liquor shop. The accused took a huge stone and tried to break the lock of the shop. He, then, smashed the pannels and found his way into the shop. The accused was the first to go inside the shop and brought out two bottles and went into a side lane and returned. Again he broke the two liquor bottles. At this rate he went in and out of the shop many times. He saw the accused carrying four bottles under his *Dhoti* and going towards Karelwadi. He knew the complainant. He saw him coming to his shop at 11 o' clock. He spoke to the complainant and told him he could identify the accused. He saw the accused on the 23rd of November in Medows Street behind the Currency Bank at 5-30 p.m. He identified the accused there and handed him over to two Policemen and requested them to take him to the Princess Street Police Station. He made a statement there.

Krishna Dhondiba, P. C. "B" No. 2965 said he made enquiries in this case. The accused stated to him that he was going to his office about 9-30 a.m. and was arrested. He went to his Office subsequently. He made enquiries at the Office on the 3rd of December. The clerk told him that the accused was in the Office on the 19th of November last. He made no other statement to him.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

The accused in his statement said that all the evidence against him was *false*. He went by that road (Thakurdwar) in his uniform. He was not wearing *dhotar* on the day in question. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to all the charges. He stayed at Mang'evady, near Thakurdwar. He worked in Stuarts and Lloyds as a peon on a salary of Rs. 27.

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

Nereswalia Krishnappa, a clerk in Messrs. Stuarts and Lloyds, said the accused was a peon in his Office. Accused must be in the Office at 8-30 a.m. every day. The accused was present on the 19th of November last in the Office. He everyday attended the Office at 10-30 a.m. On the 19th of November last he attended the Office at 9 a.m. The accused was already in the Office at that time. He told him to bring the mail basket to arrange the mail. At about 9-45 a.m. the accused went to the Post Office from which he returned at about 10-20 a.m. Mr. Bapooji with a Police sepoy came to his Office. He enquired of the accused what the matter was and Mr. Bapooji to'd him that the accused was concerned in rioting. The accused was, then, taken to the Police Station. Mr. Bapooji to'd him that he had a Photograph of the accused. The accused was a man of good character.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finan, the witness said he knew the accused was arrested on account of rioting. The rent of his office was Rs. 230. The father of the accused came to the Office at about 11 a.m. on the 19th of November last. He kept the muster-book in which he did not make any entry everyday. It may be that he had not made entries for four days together. He had marked a person *'present'* whom he subsequently marked *'Absent.'* He marked some entries as *"Present"* and then scored them off. If there was pressure of work he did not mark the roll. He made entries for three and four days at one and the same time.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Desai in his concluding address said that there was not much for him to address because everything was fresh in their minds. The whole case mainly depended on the evidence of Mr. Bapooji. The complainant did not know anything about the accused. He had not seen him at the time. If they were to look at the evidence of Mr. Bapooji, it would be clear that there was some exaggeration in his story. His evidence should be taken into consideration with some caution.

Magistrate: One witness is better than fifty witnesses who speak in a round about manner.

Mr. Desai: Quite right, Your Worship.

Continuing Mr. Desai said that the accused was passing along the road in question at about 8 or 8-30 on the day in question. He was not in the riot. He could not say whether Mr. Bapooji was telling the truth. At 9 o'clock the accused was at the Post Office. Mr. Bapooji had made a great blunder as regards dates.

Magistrate: Has he made any mistake as regards what he saw with his own eyes? I want to make a difference between the two. Do you admit that or not?

Mr. Desai: I do admit that Your Worship.

Magistrate: The evidence of Mr. Bapooji is so important that it is difficult to overthrow.

Mr. Desai: We have to take great caution whilst taking into consideration Mr. Bapooji's evidence when he narrates all that after two months of the incident.

Magistrate: Does Mr. Bapooji benefit by saying false things after having been sworn?

Mr. Desai: I do admit all that.

As regards the conviction the counsel said that the accused was about eighteen years of age. He, therefore, requested His Worship to take that fact into consideration.

MR. FINAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Finan in his address said that the case devolved whether the accused was in the Office or on the road near Thakurdwar at about 9-30 a.m. on the day in question. Mr. Bapooji's evidence was in great detail about that point. He was the only witness who had given a thorough evidence. Under the circumstances, he said that the offence against the accused had been firmly established.

After the prosecution address had been over, His Worship in his judgment observed that the case against the accused was quite clear. His defence of *alibi* had failed totally. Mr. Bapooji's evidence was quite clear. He narrated every fact concerned with the case. He, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to two year's rigorous imprisonment on each offence in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail. The sentences are to run concurrently. The charges are, "Rioting, house-breaking and theft, and mischief."

SMASHED LIQUOR SHOP.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mahanka' charged one Dhaku Babaji with rioting, housebreaking and mischief during the recent disturbances on the night of the 19th of November last. The accused broke open the shop of Mr. Bapooji Dorabai Darcowalla, the complainant situtated in New Hanuman Lane, Fort.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Mr. Bapooji Dorabji Darcowalla, liquor shop-keeper in New Hanuman Lane, said on the 17th of November at 9-30 p.m. he had closed his shop. On the 18th he did not open the shop on account of the recent disturbances. On the 19th of November at 11-30 a.m. he went to his shop on receipt of certain information and found his shop broken into and all the casks, soda bottles and liquor bottles broken and a clock damaged. The total damage amountted to Rs. 700. He did not know the accused.

Pranjivan Harjivan, a Hindu winner, said on the night of the 18th of November about 10-30 he was asleep in his room at New Hanuman Lane. The servant of the complainant was also asleep on the verandah. His name is Madoo Ramji. On the night in question about 10-30 he heard some noise and so he came on the verandah and saw a large crowd shouting to break open the liquor shop. He, subsequently went down and saw the lock of the shop broken. The accused was the person who broke the lock. The mob was throwing liquor and soda water bottles on the road. He had been knowing the accused for the last 12 years. He used to come to drink liquor in the shop. He subsequently brought the matter to the notice of the Police who arrested the accused.

Cross-examined by the accused the witness said about a year ago he used to sleep at Cheera Bazaar; but now he slept in the New Hanuman Lane.

The accused said on the day he was arrested he had fever. He had nothing further, to say. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship postponed the case till today for defence witnesses.

CASE OF HOUSE-BREAKING

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, (1) Kasum Gulam Hussein, (2) Saibulla Rhairulla; (3) Esmail Bundoo; (4) Alla Bandha; (5) Abdul Vahab and (6) Bhawan Poola were charged by Deputy Inspector Bird with being members of an unlawful assembly and and commited housebreaking and mischief and thereby caused damage to the property valued at Rs. 1,000 and abetting each other in the commission of the said onence.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution.

Saif Alam Asham, a Muslim labour contractor said on the day following the arrival of the Prince the accused was on the road at 5-30 p.m. After that he went into a Gully had his meals and went away. He had no watch and therefore he could not say what time it was.

Gullam Mohomed Mohomed Akbar, a watchman to a Parsi who has got a chawl at Arab Lane said he knew the accused No. 2. Accused No. 2 and the last worked as labourers. He knew nothing of the matter.

Toolah Jairam, a Hindoo blacksmith, said he sent his son accused No. 6 to bring for him bidees on the day in question at about 5 p.m. He did not know where he (his son) was arrested and what he had done.

All the accused, when asked, pleaded guilty to the charge and did not wish to make any statement.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each offence viz., rioting, mischief and house-breaking. The sentences are to run concurrently. The accused No. 6 was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

RIOT CASES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Mahomed Khan Vazir Khan, a Khilarat Volunteer was charged with rioting on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances near the J. J. Hospital.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, with Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

In delivering judgment, His Worship observed that there was sufficient evidence to prove that the accused was found obstructing Mr. Honey while the latter was extinguishing the fire. He, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Indrawadan Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Naden charged one William Joseph Franks, an Anglo-Indian Tally Clerk, Government Surplus Stores, Hajji Bander with the theft as a servant of four revolvers and two bayonets valued at Rs. 250 on the third instant.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when Mr. H. P. Mody introduced the Budget estimates for 1922-23 in a lengthy speech. While he regretted the increased expenditure, he said it was inevitable owing to the changed world conditions. The roads were a disgrace to the city, the drainage system was crude in parts, the lighting was bad, provision for medical relief was grossly inadequate, and sanitary arrangements left much to be desired. That was Mr. Mody's estimate of the conditions ruling in the city.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah was appointed member of the Advisory Committee (Bombay development) for the City of Bombay, in place of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, resigned. For Mr. Cowasji's seat on the Board of the Improvement Trust there were three candidates viz. Dr. M. V. Javle, Dr. Sukhia and Mr. N. M. Dumasia. The first got 24 votes the Second five and Mr. Dumasia who secured 25 votes was declared duly elected.

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Jijibhoy the Corporation passed a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. J. Macdonald placing on record his valuable services to the Corporation.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. H. P. Mody then introduced the Budget estimates for the year 1922-23. He said:—

The Budget which I have the privilege to lay before the Corporation is a remarkable one in many respects. The figures on the Income and Expenditure side show increase of close upon Rs. 45 lakhs over the figures of the previous year and are double of what they were some 6 or 7 years ago.

Taking the Expenditure side first we have budgetted for a total outlay of Rs. 2,68,96,583. The increase of nearly 45 lakhs over the figure for the last year is, as you will see, largely made up of three items to none of which the Corporation can well apply the pruning knife. The burden in respect of primary education is the result of our own deliberate policy and cannot be cavilled at. Our debt charges are the inevitable outcome of our financial operations, and our expenditure on roads and overbridges is, if at all, on the modest side. It is bound to go still higher unless we are content to allow conditions which would disgrace a third rate town in the West. If, then, the increase of 45 lakhs is to be regarded as the logical outcome of our policy and being more or less beyond our control, what is the position we arrive at? It is this that barring two or three items such as the improvement of our roads and our water supply, we are not going to finance any special improvements in the coming year, in spite of a very much increased outlay. In effect, we shall be carrying on the administration in much the same way as we have been doing in the current year and large problems of sanitation, drainage, lighting and such others will have still to be faced. Here I should like to pause and remind the Corporation that though our expenditure has doubled itself within the last 7 years. Bombay has not much to show in the way of increased comforts or amenities of life for her citizens. This curious feature of our Municipal administration during recent years requires closely looking into. It would not be altogether fair to lay the blame either at the door of the Executive or the Corporation. We have to look deeper for the causes. We have to recognise that with the growth of the City, and through the world wide effects of the war, Municipal services cost a great deal more than before without showing any appreciable increase in efficiency. Financial considerations as well as the difficulty of getting materials and machinery have prevented us for some time from embarking on any extensive programme of improvements, such as the growth in the population and the needs of the times demanded. With the restoration of normal conditions we shall be called upon to make up not only for the deficiencies of the past but to maintain the Municipal Administration, on a level of efficiency which the City has a right to demand from the first Municipality in India. Our roads are by common consent a disgrace to the City, our drainage system in parts of the Island is almost primitive in its crudeness our lighting is in most places as bad as it can be, our provision for medical relief is still grossly inadequate, and our sanitary arrangements generally leave much to be desired. All this is the result of our having rapidly outgrown the conditions which sufficed a decade ago, and if my estimate of our present position be not disputed, it follows that we shall have to confront even heavier liabilities in the years to come to maintain our business and to keep it abreast of the times. It is possible that a steadily expanding revenue and a substantial fall in prices may enable us to face the situation with courage and confidence.

INCREASE IN TAXATION.

I have briefly indicated the causes which have operated to bring about the present conditions of things. If I have succeeded in showing that the proposed increase in expenditure is inevitable, it follows that we must resort to heavier taxation for the purpose of meeting our liabilities. The Standing Committee has accordingly proposed an increase of 1½ per cent in the General Tax, 1/8 per cent in the Fire Tax, ¾ per cent in the Water Tax on rateable value and an increase in the rates of supply by meter measurement. With all this we have had to budget for a deficit of between 2 and 3 lakhs.

To Dr. Nariman and to others like him who have a constitutional dislike for any increase in taxation I should like to point out that there is hardly a city in the world of any importance which has had such a record in the matter of taxation as Bombay can boast of. Whereas Taxation has gone up since the commencement of the war by anything over 50 per cent in most Municipal Corporation's in England, the burden on the ratepayers has actually been reduced in Bombay during the same period. The General Tax was brought down from 10 per cent before the war to the present figure, and it has stood at that for the last 9 years, during which abnormal conditions prevailed all over the world. This bespeaks a measure of prosperity which is altogether unique and it shows besides how zealously the Corporation has watched over the interests of the Tax-payer. It is also an answer to those who are inclined to think that increases in Taxation have a habit of sticking. I for one have not the slightest doubt that if for any reason our finances show an improvement, the Corporation will not hesitate to restore the rates which have prevailed during all these years. At the present moment, however, I earnestly ask the Corporation to look facts squarely in the face. It will not do to take shelter behind the admitted elasticity of our revenues, for our expenditure unfortunately has shown itself capable of even greater "elasticity". It will not do to say that we shall not be in a position to spend all the money that is voted. Now that plant and materials are more easily available more work will be done and more money will be spent. As our late Commissioner Mr. Monie remarked in his very lucid statement of the case, more work will have to be done in the next few years than was done in the last thirty. It will not also do to contend that we have managed to get along during the current year inspite of turning down the Standing Committee's proposals for increased Taxation, for we have done so at the sacrifice of efficiency by holding up several important works, and by making large drafts on the unfortunate Surplus Cash Balance. If these facts are granted, I do not see what the Corporation can do but pass the proposals which I have placed before them. I have no doubt it will take a broad view of its responsibilities. So far as the Citizens are concerned let it be realized that for a large majority of them it will mean the addition of only a few annas per month to the burden on their shoulders, add if it comes to looking at the matter from the point of view of the man in the street I can confidently assure the Corporation that he will not grudge even heavier burdens, if only he is assured of greater comforts and amenities of life than what he is enjoying at present. It is only when he feels that he gets no adequate return for his money that he resents being saddled with heavier taxation.

FRESH SOURCES OF REVENUE.

While, however, the necessity of the proposals I have placed before you cannot be disputed I think it is imperatively necessary that fresh sources of revenue must be discovered in order that the burden may be more evenly distributed. We have to remember that in the absence of such Municipal enterprises as are commonly undertaken by Corporaitons in Europe and America, our sources of revenue are somewhat strictly limited. A Committee of the Corporation has under consideration various proposals for improving our desources, such as levying taxes on transfer of property and substituting a terminal tax in place of our existing town duties. I hope that the inordinate delays which mark the deliberatios of most of our Committees will not characterise the discussion on this most important question. We may have to go outside the recommendations which have already been made, and to consider what Municipalities in more advanced countries are doing. There is a growing practice in the West of levying both State and Local taxes on the same thing. We shall have to consider how far such a system can be introduced in Bombay. Let me hope that long before the next budget is placed before the Corporation, we shall have a well-considered scheme of distribution of the burden on the various classes and interests which under a well organised system of Government must contribute to the maintenance of Civic Administration.

ASSISTANCE FROM IMPERIAL REVENUES.

Besides our existing sources of revenue and those which we may tap in the future, I maintain that we have a special claim on Government for a contribution to our resources. As the Gateway of the East, Bombay occupies a special position which entails upon it special burdens and liabilities. These entitles us to a special measure of financial support from Government. Apart from that it is necessary to point out that the arrangement which was arrived at under the Police Charges Act of 1907 has resulted in throwing an enormous burden on the shoulders of the Corporation. It would be interesting to inquire whether in the aggregate the Government has not been benefited by the adjustment which was then arrived at. I am not unmindful of the generous contribution which Government has made towards the extension of primary education, but I have a suspicion that the Police Charges which now rest on the shoulders of Government are not any thing like what we shall presently have to pay in respect of primary education and Medical Relief. Then there is also the question of the income which Government is deriving from liquor licenses which was once considered to be wholly a Municipal revenue. The Corporation is merely getting a lump sum fixed ages ago, and which has no relation to present-day facts. All these are considerations which should weigh with Government in arriving at a just and equitable settlement of the special claim which Bombay, as an Imperial City, has upon the Government Exchequer. I will not cannot close this brief survey of our financial position and responsibilities without making a special appeal to the Corporation. There are moments in the history of Cities as of nations when they must either take a leap forward or lag behind and sink into insignificance. Such a moment has arrived in the life of Bombay. I ask the Corporation to take a broad view of its responsibilities and to cast its eyes into the not distant future, when, if we are worthy of the trust reposed in us, Bombay is bound to emerge as a City great not only in its natural advantages and the energy and enterprise of its Citizens, but great in everything that contributes to the comfort and happiness of life. Vast schemes are under progress every where around us, destined to change the face of this beautiful City. Let not the Corporation fall behind other public bodies in the grand our of [illegible] place which Bombay is some day destined to occupy as the Metropolis of the Eastern world.

Further discussion was postponed. The Corporation then adjourned, after discussing some minor items, to Thursday next.

STORY OF A BURGLARY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Pharasram Mahadeo with theft.

In opening the case Mr. Guider said that about the 19th of December last. The premises occupied by Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co. were burgled and various articles were stolen including a cheque on the Imperial Bank of India. The following day the accused was arrested and he made a statement and named various people to whom the articles were sold.

Mr. Joseph William Norris, Manager Gannon Dunkerley and Co., situate at 9, Bank Street said on the 19th of December one of the peons reported to him that the premises were burgled the previous night. He, therefore reported the matter to the police. Last Tuesday he saw the property stolen which the police had brought to him.. The total value of the property was Rs. 600.

The accused pleaded guilty and said one Vishram had burgled the premises with him.

His Worship sent the accused for a year to Dharwar Reformatory.

JAMAL KALA.

Jamal Kala, a dealer in second hand goods, was then placed before his worhip for receiving stolen property.

Mr. Joseph Williams Noris, of the firm of Gannon Dunkerley and Co., said on the night of the 19th of December in the morning his premises were burgled and a property worth about Rs. 600 were stolen. One Pressure Gauge and ten cutter clips were stolen. He made a complaint to the police after the theft. Subsequently the police recovered all the property.

Parsram Mahadeo, said he and another man broke open the firm of the complainant and stole the property. He sold the property to the accused for Rs. 5 near the Bombay Bank. The accused was sitting on the road and asked him whether he would like to purchase it. Subsequently the police arrested him.

Dr. Sorabji Phirozshah Kapadia said he had his dispensary at Nizam Street. Null Bazaar. He knew the accused for about two years as his patient and as a dealer in second hand goods. He had not seen the accused's shop. The accused showed him the two incomplete pairs of scales before his (witness's) arrest. He offered the scales for sale. He told him that he had bought the scales in auction for Rs. 11. He examined the scales. When he found them incomplete he told him to take them away. Accused told witness that he had bought it for Rs. 11 and would part for Rs. 12. He could not get one scale out of the two. He bought it for Rs. 12. There was one split cutter in each box. After examining the parts he bought the articles. The weights were in the scale. Some time after two Indian Policemen came to him with the accused and asked him if he had sold anything to the witness. Police took charge of the articles.

CURRIMBHOY TYABALI.

Currimbhoy Tyabali examined by Mr. Guider said he owned a Tin Foundry and a Rope Factory at Bhendy Bazar. He purchased four cutters from the accused for Rs. 1-8. He purchased the cutters on the Road.

HASAM DEOSI.

Hasam Deosi then said he owned a shop and sold second hand articles. He bought six cutters from the accused for Rs. 2.

Accused pleaded not guilty and said he made a profit of only Rs. 10-8-0. He had bought all the articles for Rs. 5. He did not know that it was stolen property.

Judgment was reserved.

DR. S. P. KAPADIA.

Dr. Sorab P. Kapadia was then charged for receiving stolen property, viz, scales and two slip cutters.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the accused.

Mr. J. W. Norris examined by Mr. Guider said the scales were used for weighing yarn. The weights were not those used by chemists. The sale price was Rs. 125 each. The invoice price was Rs. 110. Imitation weights can be made in India. A similar scale was sold to Morarji Gokuldas Mills for Rs. 125.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, witness said that including the two before the Court he had four scales. All of the four were stolen. The value of a scale lies in its accuracy and if a scale is inaccurate or incomplete it will decidedly not fetch anything like the catalogue price. The scales were not complete and if they were offered to him he would not buy because they would not fetch the value. Witness was shown a pair of scales to which he said to all outward appearance they were similar to those stolen. There were quite accurate and complete. The market price was Rs. 18. Another pair of scales was shown to the witness, which he said was fairly accurate.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting Navsari, Bldg., Fort, 3-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 11.

Bombay Races: Seventh Extra Meeting.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-20 p.m.

Meeting at Matunga (Piroj Building), at 8 p.m., Swami Satyadeo on "Congress Message."

SATURDAY, January 14.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.,—A Calendar.

S. S. MANTUA.

The Mail Steamer Mantua which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 7th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m., on Friday next.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

We understand that Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar is seeking re-election at the ensuing the General Municipal Ward Elections from the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 8th instant, was 84, as compared with 159 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 1 attack and 1 death from influenza.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Dev will deliver an address on "Lord Buddha the Prince of Peace."

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LD.

The net profits of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore, for the half year ended 31st December 1921 amounts to Rs. 5,36,810-12-2 including Rs. 93,886/7/6 brought forward from the last half year. The Directors have decided to declare a Dividend at Rs. 15 per cent to the Shareholders.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the College students of Gujrat will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. in the Gujrat Mahavidyalaya Hall. Ahmedabad to elect members for the Indian College Students Conference Committee for the year 1922. All College students are requested to attend.

"A LECTURE AT BAHAI HALL."

There will be a public lecture on Tuesday evening (10th instant) at 6 p.m., (S. T.). in the Bahai Hall 29 Forbes Street, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will lecture on "Advantages of cooperative philantropic and mutual benefit system of Bahai movement."

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSON.

A General meeting of the above Association will meet at Mr. L. R. Tairsey's Office, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay on Wednesday the 11th instant at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.) to consider the change in the constitution proposed by the Managing Committee in regard to Rule No. 4.

WILSON COLLEGE "AT HOME."

On Saturday evening the Principal and Staff of Wilson College were "At Home" to past students in the College Hall. Between 200 and 300 old students were present, and among them there were representatives of many generations of students, from the seventies onwards. The proceedings were very informal. Tea and other light refreshments were served, and the guests had an opportunity of renewing friendships with fellow-students and professors. Thereafter a musical programme was carried through by Mrs. Cuthbert, Professor and Mrs. Kellock, and Dr. McQueen. Brief addresses were delivered by three former students. All speakers gave reminiscences of their own College days, and spoke with warm affection of Dr. Mackichan and their other teachers. Professor Wadia and the Principal spoke on behalf of the College staff.

THE OPEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

The Annual Hockey Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona City will commence at Poona on the 20th January 1922. Applications for entry should be forwarded to the Secretary P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, on or before the 18th instant along with the entrance fees of Rs. 10 per team.

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Tuesday, January 10, 1922.

THE USUAL STORY.

Sir Harcourt Butler's latest lame apology for repression cannot be described as a particularly happy effort in a sorry cause, and if we notice it at all it is only because its very inanity and absurdity call for some attention. It is an utterance in the bureaucratic manner—that is, it makes reference to facts which are not true, and attaches to these the conclusion that Government are justified in all they do. The story of ruffians being hired to intimidate law-abiding people is not a new one—indeed the bureaucracy must plead guilty to a sad lack of imagination which invests a bureaucratic apology with a monotony and want of originality that go far to explain the bureaucracy's failure. An abler propagandist would have thought of something more original than a mere repetition of the terms of Lord Ronaldshay's apology in the Bengal Legislative Council.

India refuses to thrill with horror responsively to fables about intimidation—especially when these fables are told with a one-ness of detail that is positively boresome. Calcutta refused to shudder at the story of hired ruffians, because Calcutta knew the tale to be untrue. Congress and Khilafat workers do not hire bravos to ask shopkeepers to close their shops. It were a waste of Congress and Khilafat funds to do this since shopkeepers are less likely to hearken to threats from hooligans than to appeals from gentlemen and ladies. Sir Harcourt Butler's speech as reported by the Associated Press improves on Lord Ronaldshay's only in one particular. The Governor of Bengal hesitated to imply that Deshbandu C. R. Das was a "ringleader" of an organization composed mainly of ruffians. But this is the implication which must be read into Sir Harcourt Butler's remarks to the effect that:—"The disorderly element had come in. Ruffians were hired or collected together. Had not the Government taken prompt action against the *ringleaders* (italics ours) the province would have passed through a period of bloodshed." The conception of Pandit Motilal Nehru as a ringleader of ruffianism is perhaps unworthy even of a bureaucrat.

We dare say His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler would like to give us the lie when we assert that the true history of repression is as follows. The Government feared the *hartals* on the occasion of the Prince's visit would be too apparent for even the Press correspondents to ignore. Thus the entire object of the Prince's visit from the bureaucracy's point of view would be lost. An attempt was made to break non-co-operation. That attempt is what is now called repression by Indians and "necessary measures" by bureaucrats. That attempt failed as ignominiously as it deserved to fail and despite the best efforts of the bureaucracy the Prince's visit was most completely and effectively boycotted.

AFFECTION FOR TURKEY.

The latest White Paper which Reuter told us yesterday throws fresh light on the Anglo-French correspondence regarding the Angora Agreement, achieves the object of strengthening the suspicions of the Islamic world that the Western nations are still concerned only with finding a compromise that will allow them to satisfy their own conflicting but rapacious demands. The Turks, thank God, are no "statesmen" as the term has come to be applied to-day. In other words the Kemalists, though doughty fighters, are not proficient in intrigue. And though their honesty will serve their country and Islam well, we are afraid the West may again contrive to dupe them as has been done so often before. That is, unless a miracle (or a general election) occurs and England's change of heart towards Turkey becomes less suspiciously apparent and a great deal more real. There is something very pathetic in the spectacle of a Kemalist delegation having to do with slim intriguers in a peace conference. Fortunately for Islam, the very honesty and simplicity which have hitherto allowed the Machiavellian West to deceive and enslave and exploit the East will in the near future prove its strength. For honesty does not imply dullness. On the contrary, it implies a quickness to recognise that which is not honest—not entirely genuine.

We wonder how many of our Muslim readers there are who will accept at its face value Lord Reading's appeal to Muslims that they assist Muslim refugees in Constantinople. "His Excellency the Viceroy has heard with distress" runs the appeal "that there are a large number of Turkish refugees in a destitute condition in Constantinople!" His Excellency's information and distress are a trifle belated, though we fully appreciate the humanity which inspires the appeal. How did the refugees come to be destitute in Constantinople? Could not Lord Reading have avoided his present distress—not to mention the distress of the refugees—had he acted as an Indian ruler first and a nominee of Mr. Lloyd George afterwards? The Government of India have contributed to the plight of those Turks in Constantinople by lending their moral support to an Imperial policy of conniving at, if not encouraging, Greece to attack the Turks. A Viceroy whose present distress would have been more convincing to India was one who refused to hold his position unless his advice was taken by the British Cabinet. For, the Ali Brothers are in jail for protesting against the very iniquity which forced those Turkish refugees to Constantinople and destitution. The Viceroy's distress does not move him to undo a tithe of the wrongs done to those who saw the causes of that distress many months ago and strove to save the situation. Indian Muslims are no longer influenced by mere words from Viceroy or Cabinet Minister. It is only deeds that can move them. In the meantime they will remit money most generously to Turkey as they have been, but it will be through the Khilafat Committees and to the Angora Fund. This fund is handled by Turks who are free and who love their country and its people. In response to the Viceroy's appeal we can only say:—"Remember the 20th of January—Angora Fund Day!"

IN KENYA.

The decision of the Indian community in Kenya to accept as a temporary measure the Governor's proposals relative to franchise has, no doubt, caused some surprise in this country, which till but a few weeks ago used to be told that the Indians in that colony would never surrender their claim for perfect equality of franchise with the White settlers. The real attitude of the Indian community towards the subject and the reasons which have prompted them to accept temporarily the present concessions are not disclosed in the messages sent by Reuter's correspondent and evidently the cables do less than justice to our countrymen there. But, while saying this much, it is not difficult to understand why the Indians should have acquiesced in the proposals. The Indians' case is still before the Colonial Office, which has not yet pronounced its final decision. Mr. Churchill has agreed once more to receive a deputation from Kenya Whites before delivering his "final" verdict. Indians' claims have been persistently pressed before Mr. Churchill ever since he took charge of the Colonial Office, but he appears at present to be none too sympathetically inclined towards the Indian cause. To him, as to every other thorough-bred Imperialist, the Indian element in the Crown colonies appears to be but a necessary evil. Mr. Churchill has evidently been hoping against hope that the Indians, under pressure of circumstances, will finally agree to accept the half loaf, in place of the full one which is their due and for which they have been clamouring. Even at the risk of seriously damaging the loyalty of Indians to the Raj, Mr. Churchill has hitherto refused to say a single word which would indicate that he recognises the essential justice of the Indian claims Nay, it is not learnt that he has been secretly lending his support to a settlement of the Kenya question which does not give racial equality to Indians. His attitude thus does violence to the agreement arrived at the Imperial Conference to which His Majesty's Government were a party. Both Mr. Churchill and the Kenya Government have been playing a waiting game in the interests of the Whites. The deputation of the Whites which is to proceeding to England to wait upon Mr. Churchill is leaving no stone unturned to give the Kenya question an All-Africa aspect and is trying to enlist the sympathies of the Whites in the South African Union by magnifying the Indian "menace." It remains to be seen whether Mr. Churchill belies the hopes that are still entertained among Indians that he will be sufficiently just and far-sighted to recognise that the Indians' rights of British citizenship ought to be safeguarded by the Imperial Government and cannot be trampled under foot without damage to Pax Britannica itself.

Notes of the Day.

Tempting Industrial Investment.

Reviewing the Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, we observed the other day that it added one more chapter to the continued story of trade depression. But the depression is not exclusively confined to India; and those engaged in the financing of new industrial enterprise in this country would do well to take a hint from the methods of their prototypes in other countries. The latest number of the "Statist," after giving detailed particulars of recent issues in England, observes: "The trade depression, by placing industrial shares at a discount, has lent increasing attraction to the gilt-edged and other purely investment stocks. Among the latter the properly constituted mortgage debenture, combining high yield with sound security, has become popular with investors and provided the feature in recent company financing." In India the industrial debenture has never been given a proper trial, particularly in the recent spurt of industrial activity. It is a fact well worth remembering, particularly if our expectations of the fiscal inquiry materialise in near future, that the investor in shares, even preference shares, must be prepared to face almost complete loss of his capital in the event of the undertaking he invests in proving unsuccessful. We cannot expect the genuine investor of India—a man of small means and of great prudence—to make up his mind to such a risk, especially if he can get a guarantee both of secure certain yield, and capital return after a stated time. Probably the most effective reason of the Indian stock-markets having degenerated into almost unmitigated gambling dens is the inability or unwillingness of the Indian financier to recognise the utility of the debenture stock in constituting a tempting bait to genuine investors. Thus, for instance, the "Statist" observes: "One of the most popular types of debenture at present before the public is that of the electric lighting and power enterprise. Outside the fact that the electric industry is sound and progressive, perhaps the chief reason for the strength of the debenture values for such companies is that of necessity their resources must consist of land, buildings, machinery and other immobile assets." Offering a mortgage security on these assets, such enterprises in England are able to command capital on far easier terms than they would if they relied exclusively on share subscriptions. The present quotations of the chief Indian electric power companies make an unmistakeable object lesson in this regard, and even though it may be too late to reform in the case of older companies the fact is worth noting for future entrepreneurs.

British Foreign Trade.

The remarkable recovery in the sterling-dollar exchange in favour of the former is a reflex of the improved conditions in the foreign trade of Great Britain. Judged merely from imports and exports figures, the trade returns show, indeed, an unmistakeable sign of depression. For the eleven months of 1920 the United Kingdom imports totalled £1794.71 million as against the £1001.56 for the same period of the last year, or a fall of 44.2 per cent.; while exports totalling £1448.64 and £741.67 millions respectively showed a fall of 48.6 per cent. But the signs of hope are discernible in the reduction of the adverse balance, which has fallen from £346 million to £259.90 million. Before the war the apparent adverse trade balance of the United Kingdom was about £130 million in 1913, set off by the foreign investments of Britain to the tune of £350 million thus giving a really favourable balance of over £200 million. For 1921, however, the adverse balance is calculated in the Trade Supplement of "The Times" at about £250 million. Against this the same authority computes the "invisible exports," in the shape of shipping freights, at £70 million and banking, etc., at £100 million, leaving still a net balance against Britain of over one hundred million sterling.

Anglo-American Exchange.

If the adverse balance were to remain at this figure, there would be no hope of any rapid recovery in the Anglo-American exchange, and much less in the far more depressed condition of the continental exchanges. The success, such as it is, of the Washington Conference, despite the obduracy of French chauvinists, has set in a current of optimism in the international outlook, which, it is to be hoped, will not be belied by the deliberations of international statesmen at Cannes. The favourable position and prospects of world politics will not, however, suffice for all-round improvement of trade which alone can improve the world exchanges; and from the British stand-point, the question is further complicated by the rising wall of triffs—in France in Spain, in Italy, in America and Asia—which are hurting the trade of the United Kingdom almost more than perhaps any other single factor. We in India are far more interested in this development than appears at first sight. For if, as the result of the Fiscal Inquiry, it becomes evident that India must undertake a protective tariff policy to develop her industry, there will be a howl of protest in the United Kingdom. Though the world conditions may, at the moment of writing, promise to be fair, there is no knowing what new orientation in the international gambling room—whether initiated by France or England—may jeopardise the world recovery. The insistence on reduction of taxation will be no better than merely a pious hope so long as the reparation problem is unsettled, and, therefore, free commercial intercourse between the nations of the world is out of the question.

Bombay Telephone System.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has done well to protest against the agreement which Government contemplate entering into with an English firm for the working and maintaining of telephones in this city for a long period. It is amazing that the Government of India should maintain secrecy about the matter and should not allow the public of Bombay, the party most concerned, to scrutinize the terms of the contract and to express their views regarding it. To what intolerable extent the residents of Bombay have suffered from the mismanagement and other short-comings of the telephone service during the past several years need not be dilated upon here. Is there to be no guarantee of improvement in the future? If there is, what is its nature? Why is the Bombay public kept in the dark regarding the matter and other provisions of the agreement? Is this the "democratic" Mr. Sarma's idea of disposing of a matter of the utmost public concern? The protest of the Indian Chamber is both timely and necessary. It voices the public opinion of the city. Before any contract is given to any firm, English or otherwise, the public ought to be informed of and be placed in a position to scrutinize and criticise its terms. And there is no reason why an English firm should be given the Contract. If no Indian firm is willing to work the telephone system, the Municipality of Bombay should step in and undertake the task.

Trade Unionism in India.

The "New Statesman" comments thus on the recent Trade Union Congress held at Jharia:—

"The All-India Trade Union Congress, which has just concluded its sittings, has shown that Trade Union organisation is now firmly established among the Indian factory workers. Its proceedings prove, moreover, that the constant charge that the Indian Trade Unions are merely seditious political societies in disguise is quite without foundation. The leaders are, naturally, for the most part Nationalists in politics; but they do not belong to any particular school of Nationalism, and Moderate elements seem to preponderate in most of the organisations. The record of the work done by the Unions during the past year lends no colour to the view that their real preoccupation is with politics. They have been engaged in essentially industrial struggles, among which efforts to secure recognition by the employers of the right of collective bargaining figure largely. The low percentage of literacy and the scarcity of educated men in the ranks of the workers make organisation very difficult, and compel the Unions to avail themselves of the help of the Indian intelligentsia. But it is clear that Indian Trade Unionism is developing on lines very similar to those which British Trade Unionism followed half a century ago. Slowly, the right of collective bargaining is being established, and spontoneous and ill-ordered cessations of work are being superseded by regular negotiations and agreements, with the strike weapon in the background. The movement, though still small, is steadily growing, and has already produced a marked change in conditions in many of the big factories."

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Her Excellency Lady Reading has issued a personal appeal for the Lady Reading Women of India Fund. The objects of this fund are to complete the hospital arrangements in connexion with the Lady Hardinge Medical College, which is the only institution of its kind in India devoting its energies entirely to the training of Indian women for the medical profession and to establish an hospital for Indian women and children in the hills, staffed entirely by women, where all the amenities of Indian customs can be observed and maintained. "The third object of the Fund will be to establish an All-India Nursing Association for Indians on the same lines as the Lady Minto Association, which has done such excellent work amongst Europeans in India." The social traditions of this country make the supply of a sufficient number of Indian lady doctors imperative and the need of Indian nurses is also increasingly felt. It need not be feared that the prposed Fund will conflict with the older Countess of Dufferin Fund for it is intended later on to amalgamate both. An influential committee has been formed and subscriptions may be sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer or Honorary Secretaries, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

A Nasik Grievance.

Report of a case of peculiar hardship comes to us from Nasik, where a Mahomedan, by name Ghulam Mohiyuddin Moyeenuddin, is being compelled by the district authorities, under the Land Acquisition Act, to part with a plot of land which he and his family consider to be consecrated ground, since the tombs of the ancestors of the family as well as of near blood relations are situated therein. Moreover, the ground is being used to keep grass for sale and the proceeds of the rent go to the celebration of the "uras" of Peer Syed Sadakshah Huseni, a departed saint of great renown throughout the Presidency. Mr. Simcox, Collector, who inspected the plot, instead of showing sympathy with the religious sentiments of the Mahomedan family, is reported to have indulged in some sarcastic remarks about the Khilafat, Mahatma Gandhi's movement, Swaraj and so on. We should be sorry to hear that the report is correct. In any case, we hope Mr. Simcox will take the utmost care to see that the religious susceptibilities of Mahomedans are not upset either by flippant remarks or by a flippant application of the Land Acquisition Act. By the way, is it true that the Government are offering to pay only Rs. 6,000 for the plot, which, it is stated, is worth thrice the sum?

CONFERENCE AT CANNES.

PRINCIPAL TOPIC BEHIND SCENES.

FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE TO REPLACE TRIPARTITE PACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 9.

CANNES.—Sunday was devoted to informal conversations. The financial experts discussed the question of guarantees and also the financial commission of control in Germany, while Sir Worthington-Evans, Messrs. Horne and Blackett of the Treasury conferred with a certain foreign Finance Minister whose indentity was jealously guarded. The British circles are satisfied with the opening conversations. The principal topic behind the scenes of the conference is the question of a Franco-British alliance replacing the tripartite pact in the Treaty of Versailles. Although nothing can yet be mentioned in this respect it is learned on reliable authority that discussion of the subject is actually proceeding.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN PREMIER AND M. BRIAND.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 9.

Cannes.—Mr. Lloyd-George and M. Briand again conferred last evening, discussing, inter alia, the Anglo-French relations. As regards the talk of a Anglo-French alliance, the British point of view is that what is wanted is a European agreement guaranteeing peace on lines of the Pacific pact, but France seeks in addition definite guarantees against German aggression. Both sides are anxious to settle all the differences with a view to the avoidance of misunderstandings. With regard to reparations it is now proposed that Germany shall pay thirty-five millions sterling in cash and eighty-seven millions in kind, making 122 millions which is twenty-eight millions less than she originally arranged to pay. She will also pay twelve millions for the army of occupation. Britain has already been forced to forego seven millions in connection with the occupation forces. The conditions to be imposed on Germany include the collection of customs on gold basis, increase in Railway and postal rates and in price of coal restriction of paper money, balancing budget and currency reform.

SUPREME COUNCIL DOINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-5 p.m. Jan. 9.

Cannes.—It now seems clear that despite the earlier optimistic statements, the Supreme Council has not reached a definite conclusion with regard to German payments.

FRENCH NOTE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-5 p.m. Jan. 9.

Berlin.—The French Embassy has communicated a note, signed by M. Briand, addressed to the Imperial Chancellor, saying that the Supreme Council will doubtless require to hear German representatives during the coming week, and suggesting that, in order to save time, German representatives should proceed to Paris and remain there in readiness to comply with the Allies' summons.

HANDING OVER OF IRISH ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 9.

Mr. Churchill hastily returned to-night from Cannes owing to Dail Eireann's ratification of the Treaty, and a ministerial committee, presided over by Mr. Churchill, which has been appointed to carry out the details of withdrawing troops from Ireland and the handing over of the administration to the Irish Government, has been summoned immediately.

IMPRACTICABLE PEACE IDEALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-5 p.m. Jan. 9.

Washington.—M. Sarraut, announcing France's adherence to the proposal to prohibit the poison gas, registered the opinion that the exercise of authority in banning the use of poison gas seemed to be impracticable.

Mr. Balfour pointed out that the agreement would not relieve the nations from the necessity of guarding against the use of the gas by an unscrupulous enemy.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 9.

Death is announced of Mr. Henry Faure Aston, formerly High Court Judge in India.

SURAT NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

8,000 STUDENTS ATTEND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Jan. 5.

A procession consisting of 15,000 persons and about a half mile in length progressed through the city of Surat yesterday before reopening the Rashtriya Primary Schools whose buildings were broke open by officials on the 17th ultimo. The sight was so impressive that some visitors and delegates of the Ahmedabad Congress who were on a visit to Bardoli and Surat, congratulated the people, and N. C. O. workers of Surat in very eloquent terms. Shrimati Laxmi Devi Babu Lalit Mohan Ghosal and his daughter Suvarna Late, Sj. Chandkirana of Bikaner and Mr. Azad of Chinwada, delivered short and impressive speeches at the meeting held in the evening at the Municipal Gardens expressing the realisation of their hopes about Surat. All the buildings required by the schools are offered free of rent by the people whose generous and quick response had attracted Mr. Pratt again to Surat on the 4th instant when he is said to have successfully asked the Imperial Bank of Surat Branch to transfer an amount of Rs. 30,000 from the Municipal accounts to the account of the Deputy Educational Inspector Mr. Shah, in lieu of Rs. 50,000 demanded by him from the Municipality, and in spite of the resolution of the Municipal Corporation at its general meeting held on the 20th ultimo, that sufficient provision for giving primary Education is made by the Municipality by transferring their schools to the Rashtriya Kelawani Mandal which has willingly come forward to take up this work and any agency appointed by the Commissioner N. D. to do this work on behalf of the Municipality is wholly uncalled for and unnecessary. The demand of Rs. 50,000 as an advance is not one which the Commissioner N. D. is authorised to make under Section 178 of the District Municipal Act and this Municipality cannot see its way to meet with the same. This demand is again unjust and wholly arbitrary and if enforced will only entail considerable sacrifice, and prejudice public interest in other matters, the responsibility for which will not rest with the Municipality.

If this news is correct some people intend withdrawing their deposits from the Imperial Bank.

One gentleman named Mr. Thakordas Gulabdas has to-day distributed sweetmeats to the boys numbering about 8000 who attended the Rashtriya Schools. The number in the Schools under the Educational Deputy's control has fallen considerably. People are wondering why Government should try to maintain an army of 250 teachers who are with much difficulty attracting hardly one boy to one teacher!

PLIGHT OF UKRAINIAN JEWS.

APPALLING DESCRIPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

An appalling account of the pogroms in Ukraine was given by the Chief Rabbi, Doctor Hertz, at a large meeting in Cannon Street Hotel to-day, for the relief of the victims. Dr. Hertz declared that in the past three years, three million human beings in Ukraine had suffered the horrors of hell, including rape, being buried alive and being drowned in the Dniester; yet hardly a word on the terrible subject had appeared in the Press. A hundred thousand Ukrainian Jews had been butchered and six hundred thousand children were homeless and would die of cold or hunger or disease unless the Jews came to their rescue.

THE SPEYER CASE.

LATTER'S REPLY TO COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

Edgar Speyer, in a long reply to the report of the committee of inquiry's dealings with his case, declares that it is the work of men who are entirely ignorant of business and who have accordingly reached unjust conclusions on insufficient evidence.

He declares that his messages during the War were harmless and personal and, at worst, merely technical infraction of censorship. The committee's conclusion that he had expressed a desire to settle in Berlin after the war was shewn to have been unjustified by his letter to his brother-in-law, which it was impossible to produce at the hearing, owing to the short notice he received, but which he had since sent to the committee. Speyer concludes by challenging the Government to publish the evidence on which the "partisan report is supposed to be founded."

The Branch League of Proggoss, Taluka Man, District Satara, resolves in its general meeting held at Dahiwadi on 4th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao Shripatrao Jadhao, military pensioner Subhedar, that the branch fully condemns and depricates the attitude of, and the endeavours which are being made by, the non-co-operators regarding civil disobedience.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD ON 14TH INST.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The representative political conference will be held at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall Science Institute, opposite the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay on the 14th and 15th instant and not at the Presidency Association Rooms, as was previously announced.

Sir Sankaran Nair has consented to take the chair of the Conference as the speaker.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

PUNJAB COUNCIL ALLOWED TO DISCUSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The fifth session of the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day at Council Chamber, Mr. Butler presiding. Before proceedings began, Mr. Shah Nawaz moved the adjournment of the house to consider the present political situation, which has arisen out of the action taken by Government by the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act in the Punjab. The motion being accepted by the Council, the President announced that discussion would take place to-morrow, at 11 a.m. After some non-official resolutions had been discussed and passed, the Council adjourned till 11 a.m., to-morrow, when discussion will take place on the present political situation.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION RE MOPLAHS.

CALICUT CITIZENS' ALARM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 9.

Resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Calicut, expressing alarm at the attempts to palliate the wrongs committed by Moplah rebels by minimising the nature and extent of the atrocities and also condemning the resolutions passed by the Congress and other bodies touching the Moplah rebellion. The meeting also declared that Non-Cooperation cum Khilafat propaganda was the direct and proximate cause of the rebellion.

S. AFRICAN COAL STRIKE.

GEN SMUTS' MEDIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

Johannesburg.—The strike position is regarded as being exceedingly grave. Gen. Smuts has conferred with the executive of the Industrial Federation and requested the Federation to allow scab coal to be supplied to the Vereeniging power-station. The Federation have withheld their consent.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

The weather remains disturbed in the North-west and centre of India and rainfal has increased in the Punjab. The monsoon has been more active in the south-east of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west of Central Provinces excluding Berar and on Coromandel coast and local in west of United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Central India and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad.

Chief amounts:—Meerut a quarter of an inch, Roorkee, Mussoree, Chakrata and Ambala half, Hissar and Sialkot a quarter, Simla three quarters, Dalhousie, Pasni a half, Indore, Khandwa and Jubbulpore a quarter, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Pachmarhi a half, Aurangabad a quarter, Negapatam one, Cuddalore one and a half, Madras two and Cuddapah a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Mysore and decrease in Central Provinces.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived in Madras and is staying at Government House. He is leaving for Bombay to-night.

ANDHRA CONGRESSMEN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Mr. Sundar Rao, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Vizagapatam, and Doctor B. Subramaniam, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee have been sentenced to six months simple imprisonment respectively for refusing to furnish security.

MR. DAS' TRIAL.

DIGNIFIED BEARING.

HONOURED BY BROTHER LAWYERS.

In the Court of Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case of Sj. Chittaranjan Das was taken up at 12-15 o'clock on Friday.

The Court room was cleared of all outsiders before Sj. Das's case was called on. Only the members of the legal profession were allowed to remain, and all the chairs in the Court room were occupied by barristers, vakils and pleaders. The Press also was not excluded.

As soon as Sj. Chittaranjan Das stepped along the passage leading to the dock, all the members of the legal profession (excluding the Public Prosecutor and the "Crown" lawyers occupying the front rank of chairs at the bar) stood up to show respect to the distinguished leader of their profession.

The trial of Sj. C. R. Das at the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was the occasion of a good deal of enthusiastic demonstration yesterday both noon and in the afternoon. Even before the commencement of the trial, a large crowd had assembled in the Court premises. When the case was taken up, the Court room was cleared and the doors were barred. But yet inside the room there was a full to over-flowing attendance of lawyers. The prosecution of the leader had drawn nearly the whole of junior members of the bars, and some vakils both senior and junior had come down from the High Court to witness the trial. When Sj. Das entered the dock, this lawyer publicly made a silent demonstration by standing up to show him honour and this was repeated after lunch also.

Sj. Das came and took a silent dignified stand at the dock, watching the proceedings and the spectacle of the trial with a calm appearance, resting his hand on a bar of the dock. A few day's suffering seemed to have changed him a good deal. The gloss on his hair and face was gone and from his appearance he seemed to shoot the halo of a "tapaswi" by undergoing this voluntary suffering for the sake of the honour of the country and her cause. He talked heartily and laughed frequently when his friends approached him for conversation. At the time of the lunch the people were making demonstrations outside the Court.

After lunch, the rush of the public was greater than before. The crowd of men of all conditions of life was cleared out of the court-room and had to wait at the door of the Court premises. When Sj. Das was being taken away to Presidency Jail in the jail van along with Sj. Sasmal and Subhas Ch. Bose, there was wild demonstration of joy and loud shouts of *Bandemataram* both by ordinary and respectable people. For here, for once respectability seemed to have forgotten something of its spirit of aloofness from the present movement and had come to join the man in the street—the senior vakil of the High Court, the barrister with foreign culture were waving handkershiefs and shouting vociferously along with the coolies, the durwans, who had all forgotten their office duties and assembled in large numbers there, and the police constables, who also had taken their share in the show, the students, the Marwaris and the Muhammedans whose eagerness to have a look at the leaders was something remarkable. "Four timesthe crowd that had assembled at the Dalhousie Square on the day of the Prince's arrival had gathered on the Bankshall Street to-day" was the remark of a shrewd observer, who was present on both occasions.

Mr. D'Silva, Vakil and several other lawyers repeatedly requested the Public Prosecutor, Rai Taraknath Sadhu Bahadur, to provide a chair to Sj. Das with the permission of the Court, but the Rai Bahadur did not pay any attention to these requests at the time. However, an hour later the Rai Bahadur changed his mind and suggested to the Court that the accused might be provided with a chair, as will appear from the reports below.

The Public Prosecutor, Rai Taraknath Sadhu Bahadur, who was instructed by Mr. Goldie and another Police Officer, read out Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 by which the Governor-General in Council was vested with powers to declare certain organisations illegal associations and assemblies. By the Devolution Act of 1920, the powers of the Governor-General in Council devolved upon the Governor in Council. On the 18th November last, the Governor-in-Council by a notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" (Extraordinary) declared certain volunteer organisations as unlawful. The Public Prosecutor then read Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and indicated the nature of the evidence to be relied on by the prosecution to prove the charge against Sj. C. R. Das.

(1) A notice of the 1st December of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee over the name of Sj. C. R. Das appeared in the "Servant" and the "A. B. Patrika" of the 2nd December. The original manuscripts signed by Mr. C. R. Das were recovered during the search of the "Servant" and "A. B. Patrika" offices on the 10th December.

(2) "An Appeal to My Countrymen" dated the 1st December, appearing over the name of Sj. C .R. Das in the "Servant" and the "A. B. Patrika" of the 2nd December and recovered during the search of the offices of those papers on the 10th December.

(3) "The Congress and the Bureaucracy" over the name of Sj. C. R. Das appearing in the "Servant" of the 5th December and the "A. B. Patrika" of the 7th. The original was recovered during the above-named search.

(4) "An appeal to Calcutta Students" by Chittaranjan Das, appearing in the "Servant" of the 7th December over the name of Mr. C. R. Das and the "A. B. Patrika" of the same date, the original being recovered from the "A. B. Patrika" Office during the search of the 10th December.

The Public Prosecutor then called witnesses to prove the above documents.

SEVERAL WITNESSES WERE EXAMINED.

Several witnesses were examined.

At about 1 p.m. when Inspector Pandit was being examined, the Magistrate on a suggestion from the Public Prosecutor said to Sj. Das.

Do you want to have a chair over there?

Sj. Das.—I don't want it. Thank you very much, I am quite comfortable here.

Magistrate.—A chair will be placed there, you can sit down whenever you want to.

Sj. Das.—I don't want it. Thank you very much.

A chair was placed in the dock which was not, however, used by Sj. Das at any time.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the Court reassembling after recess, the Public Prosecutor Rai Bahadur Tarak Nath Sadhu, who put in a very late appearance, said to the Court—

The last witness was proving the handwriting of the accused. I propose to put in admitted signatures of Mr. C. R. Das and send them along with these notices to the handwriting expert for opinion. I close my case subject to this.

Court: What time will you require?

P. P.: One week's time will do.

Court: Very well. I adjourn the case to the 12th.

The Court then addressing Sj. Das asked him if he had anything to say.

Sj. Das: I take no part in the proceedings and I have nothing to say.

Court: No, I want to know if you have any objection to the adjournment.

Sj. Das: I take no part in the proceedings. I have nothing to say.

The case was then adjourned to the 12th January and Mr. Das was then taken away from the dock.

Srijuts B. N. Sasmal and Subhash Chandra Bose were brought to the dock at about 3-30 p.m. They looked very happy and were smiling. They were then told that their cases had been adjourned to the 9th instant.—"The Servant."

WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT BOMBAY ON 16TH.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER AWAITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The General Secretary of the Congress states:—

As Mahatma Gandhi is going to attend the Malaviya Conference on the 14th in Bombay, he, the General Secretary, has requested the President, Hakim Ajmal Khan, to change the date and place of the meeting of the Working Committee, already announced as on the 19th in Ahmedabad, to the 16th in Bombay. On Hakimji's compliance with the Secretary's request a fresh announcement will be made and members informed by wire.

INDIA AND BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. SAKLATWALA ADOPTED AS LABOUR CANDIDATE.

(From Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau.)

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala has been officially adopted by the British Labour Party as Parliamentary candidate for the Battersea constituency of London. A cable has been received to the effect that a General Election is imminent in England. A splendid opportunity presents itself to India and particularly to Indian Labour to make its voice heard at the heart of the Empire. Mr. Saklatwala's candidature deserves the hearty support of the Indian public.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN GODHRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Jan. 6.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Godhra assembled on the 5th instant when the message of the Ahmedabad Congress was delivered. Great Enthusiasm was visible among the audience.

A meeting of all the workers of the Panch Mahals meets on the 8th to consider the question of starting Civil Disobedience in Godhra. The work of enlisting volunteers is going on in right earnest.

MADRAS VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The national volunteers were seen parading through the streets to-day, exhorting the people to boycott the Prince's visit, and observe hartal on the 13th instant.

DEWAS COUNCIL OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The Maharaja of Dewas, Central India, has just inaugurated the new Council and Representative Assembly in his State with a fitting ceremony. Among those present were the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent.

LONDON LETTER.

ALLAHABAD FIASCO

FRANCE, BRITAIN & TREATY OF SEVRES.

LORD CARSON'S OUTBURST.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN).

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The cables from India during the past week have been causing no slight perturbation in the public mind. Those who were led to believe by the earlier reports of the Prince's landing in Bombay and his reception in Poona that all was well with India—from the point of view of the British Government—and that the outbursts of Indian enthusiasm for the Prince were only restrained by the methods of intimidation and terrorism pursued by a handful of extremists—such was the picture drawn by the veracious correspondents of the British press!—were perplexed and flabergasted to learn that arrests and imprisonment on a wholesale scale were being carried out in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, etc. It was too much to expect, even the most ignorant, to continue in the belief that India was palpitating with enthusiastic loyalty, if such a colossal campaign of repression was necessary to mark the royal progress. Enthusiasm in Bombay, "indescribable" enthusiasm in Poona, wonderful demonstrations in the States was the tale at first, mitigated only by the unfortunate disorders in Bombay. How was all this to be reconciled, people began to ask, with the arrest of men like Lajpat Rai, Pundit Motilal Nehru and hundreds of others?

THE ALLAHABAD FIASCO.

Finally there came the somewhat ominous reports of the indifference of Lucknow to the Prince's visit—"enthusiasm" had by this time, in the careful language of Reuter's correspondent, changed to "friendly curiosty"—followed by the open admission that the visit to Allahabad was a ghastly fiasco. The "Times" and other journals of the same colour did their best to mitigate the shock to their readers by attributing this emphatic and unmistakable boycott to "disgraceful intimidation" and "wholesale terrorism," etc, but a public that has just passed through the experience of the *volte face* performed by the Government and press in regard to Ireland, is not to be so easily taken in, and there is a general feeling now that the people who so recklessly and confidently made themselves responsible for sending the Prince to India, were grievously mistaken and perpetrated a colossal blunder. In no quarter have I found any inclination to credit the attempts to persuade the country that there is no cause for the gravest anxiety regarding the situation in India. People are painfully eager for the truth and the continued assertions of the "Times" and "Daily Mail" that the Non-Cooperation movement has fallen flat, that "Gandhi is weakening" that Gandhi has lost influence with the masses as well as the educated classes, are now seen to be far from the truth. As an example of the sort of mischievous lies which appear in the columns of some of these journals, in their desperate anxiety to misrepresent the real state of affairs, I may mention that on the very day that the "Daily Herald" correspondent telegraphed a summary of Mahatma Gandhi's dignified and confident manifesto, declaring that the Congress must be held even if it were dissolved by force, the "Daily Mail" published an absurd message from its special correspondent at Allahabad asserting that he had received reliable information that Mahatma Gandhi, recognising the failure of his efforts, had decided to abandon the Non-Cooperation programme.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

Now we learn of the deputation which was to wait on the Viceroy yesterday at the instance of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya to urge the calling of a Round Table Conference. Being so far removed from the scene of action and having nothing to go upon but what I read in the telegrams here, I do not feel competent to discuss the merits or prospects of this development. But I can say that the general feeling of the public in this country is one of relief that something is being done towards attempting to avert any further development of campaign of repression and to try and find a way out of the disastrous situation. For while it was a blunder in policy from the official point of view, to persist in the Prince's visit, the events of the past month have focussed attention on India and revealed something of the true situation and Lord Reading's terrible failure, in a way that nothing else could have done. Knowing, however, as I do that Lord Reading and Mahatma Gandhi are as far apart as the two poles in their views as to a solution, I have no feeling of optimism, and I am quite prepared, and have urged those with whom I have discussed the matter to be prepared, to discover that unless the Cabinet have the courage and statesmanship to do for India what they did for Ireland, there can be no amelioration of the situation. The Indian people may have a long way to go yet and infinitely more suffering to undergo before the British Government is brought to realise, as it had to realise in the case of Ireland, the futility of persisting in the attempt to crush the aspirations of a people whose will to win freedom is unbreakable.

THE DOGMATISM OF THE "TIMES."

We have already had a pontifical utterance on the matter from the "Times" which dogmatically asserted after the Allahabad revelation, that there can be no question of altering the decision of Parliament that the question of any advance on the Montagu reforms cannot be opened for

(Continued on next page.)

JUBBULPORE VOLUNTEERS.

EAGERNESS FOR ENROLMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 4.

All the prominent leaders of Jubbulpore have returned from the Congress and have begun the work again with great enthusiasm. Preparation have already begun for the enrolment of the volunteers and Congress members with a view to be able to start civil disobedience. The city is pulsating with new life. Two huge public meetings were held on the Tilak Bhoomi on the 4th and the 5th instant in which Shreeyut Baboo Govindassji, Tajuddin, Syam Sunder Bhargav, Raj Kishoreji, Brij Mohanlal Varam, Shoprasad Varam and others repeated their hopeful experiences of the Ahmedabad Congress and exhorted the audience to join the volunteer corps and organise complete hartal in obedience to the Congress mandate on the 30th January when the Prince visits Nagpur. The people got up for giving their names as volunteers. There was so much crowd near the presidential chair that it was impossible to register the names—so the meeting was dissolved and the people were requested to come to the Congress office for giving their names. Public meetings in every ward of the city are also arranged for enrolling volunteers.

8,000 VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED

MANGALDAI LEADER ARRESTED.

A Mangaldai message of Jan. 5 to the "Servant" says:—

Sj. Bhabendra Das, Secretary, Mangaldai Congress and Khilafat Committees has been arrested, under Sections 188 and 17 (2) to-day. The case was adjourned for to-morrow.

Picketing of opium shop, the Court and the schools is vigorously going on. 8,000 volunteers have been enlisted. The work is going on peacefully in villages. A mass meeting will be held to-morrow.

INDIAN WORKERS IN PERSIA

MISERABLE CONDITION.

The following statement has been made by Dr. Gore about the condition of Indian Workers in Persia:—

There are thousands of Indian Workers in Persia. The Anglo-Persia Oil Co., alone employ 95 per cent Indians. There is no restriction in the number of hours worked every day. Neither coal nor ice were supplied to the workers until agitation was started Workers die of sunstroke in summer and pneumonia in winter, as little is done to look to their wants and comforts. I request Indian Labour to take up the cause of their comrades, in Persia, particularly those employed by the Anglo-Persia Oil Company whose agents are the Shaw Wallace and Co., of Bombay.

A PROFESSOR'S PROTEST.

Maulavi Muhammad Muazzam Husain M.A., (Gold Medalist) the renowned professor of Persian, Ripon College, Calcutta has resigned his post as a protest against the repressive policy inaugurated by the Government. He intends to dedicate his life to the service of the country.—"The Servant."

A CLERK RESIGNS.

Mr. C. R. Mazumdar writes to the Deputy Accountant-General Telegraphs.

Sir,—I beg most respectfully to bring to your kind notice that at the call of my motherland, I am not willing to serve any longer under the Government.—"The Servant."

A PODALADA RESIGNATION.

Mr. Ponnada Krishnamurthy, the village Karnam of Podalada, Razolo Taluk, has resigned his post as a protest against the present repressive policy of the Government.—"Swarajya."

VILLAGE OFFICERS' RESIGNATION

The village of Pedanandipadu Firka met in a Conference on the 28th December under the presidency of Valluri Basavarazu Garu and reiterated the 3rd resolution of the Andhra Village officer's 3rd Conference. The resignations of the following village officers have been announced. 1. Yeluru; Lakhminarasimham Garu, Vangani; 2. Velluri Basavarazu Garu, Vaduru; 3. Vangipurapu Survanarayana Garu, Vangipurapu; 4. Gade Sriramulu Garu, Ravipadu; 5. Movur Venkataratnam Garu, Ravipadu; 6. Vavru Venkata Subbaiah Garu, Ravipadu; 7. Sanka Sitharamaiah Garu, Peddanandipadu; 8. Gandham Nageswara Rao Garu, Pusulur; 9. Mupparaneni Veeraiah Garu; 10. Ganda Narasimha Rao Garu, Bhallukhamudipalem; 11. Ravi Veeraiah Garu, Garikipadu; 12. Bhatimandam Radhakrishnamurthy Garu, Appapuram; 13. Yadlapati Venkatappaiah Garu, Kakumur; 14. Naganti Chinnaiah Garu, Kakumur; 15. Mummara Seethapathi Garu, Mummara; 16. Kommamuri Krishnaiah Garu, Manuara; 17. Gandavarapu Nagacheleshwara Rao Garu, Pandrapadu.—"Andhra Patrika."

ARRESTED IN ASSAM.

A Dibrugarh message to the "Servant" states:—

Yesterday recorded a notable arrest in the person of Sj. Naba Kumar Borooah, one of the proprietor of the Rajabheta Tea Estate and a brother of Sj. P. K. Borooah, who had been to England with Sj. Bor lolai and brought reforme to Assam. He was arrested while on his way towards the Bazar, under Section 17 (a).

Of the three batches of volunteers that went out, two numbering eight were arrested; the third batch returned disappointed after night-fall. Trials are being held from yesterday inside the Jail.

MEETING AT MATUNGA.

SWAMI SATYADEO'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting will take place on Wednesday, the 11th instant at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at Piroj Building compound, Matunga, when Swamy Satyadevji and Swamy Narsimhaderji Saraswati will speak on the "Congress message." Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

THE COMING "CENSURE" DEBATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The non-official members of the Legislative Assembly must be prepared for a stiff fight on the part of the officials and their supporters when they demand the reversal of the present repressive policy of the Government. The battle-cry which the Government has raised is very misleading. Indians themselves who are less foresighted have been persuaded to believe that the Government as the custodian of "Law and Order" had no alternative left but to bring into operation certain section of the repressive "law" which is quite unfit to remain on the Statute-book of India. The Governor of U. P. has boldly said that he did not find in any criticism any suggestion as to what Government should have done when openly challenged and defied. The non-official members of the Assembly can and should controvert this sort of argument. What the Government should have done was to bring before the Courts of Justice under ordinary laws and the Criminal Code of India has a wide range of considerable and non-cognisable offences any *individual* who might have been found using violence or interfering with any citizen's legitimate avocation. I have no doubt that Non-co-operators would themselves have disowned any volunteer who would have transgressed the limits and used any other means but gentle verbal persuasion in obtaining the observance of Hartal. What the Government did was to take to intimidation itself, to strike at the right of free association and free speech and to try under a camouflage to destroy the Khilafat and Congress organisations. The proscription of Khilafat and Congress volunteers meant nothing less than an attack on the very existence of those two organisations. In the U. P. this fact was made quite clear by the arrest and imprisonment of the head of the Oudh Provincial Khilafat Committee although it was shown in the evidence that he personally was in favour of obeying the Government's lawless order and had already abolished the Volunteer Corps. The Magistrate in his order said that he was sentencing Maulvi Salamatulla because he had not resigned the membership of the Khilafat Committee. What did this mean but that the Government intended to stifle all the Khilafat work and what was the alternative left to any religious minded Muslim but to defy such orders and laws of the Government that were meant to undermine the very constitution of his faith?

In this controversy it must not be lost sight of that so far all the laws on the statute book of India are but autocratic edicts. Not until Swaraj is attained and all the legislative and executive powers rest in the hands of the people can those laws have any constitutional authority. I would warn the non-official members not to allow themselves to be satisfied with any proposal for Round Table Conference only. They must insist upon the Government's reversal of a wrong policy undertaken without consulting the Legislative Councils. I wonder if it will be too much to expect from the Governor of the U. P., now that he knows what he should have done, to be first in withdrawing the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, in releasing all the prisoners taken under that Act.—Yours, etc.

M. H. KIDWAI,
of Gadia.

Chotani House, Bombay,
January 9.

TURKISH REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

VICEROY'S APPEAL FOR RELIEF FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy has heard with distress that there are a large number of Turkish refugees in a destitute condition in Constantinople. They are at least 65,000 in numbers, consisting, almost entirely, of women and children or men too old to work. A committee of British residents has been endeavouring to raise funds to provide soup kitchens, and for the alleviation of the sufferings of these helpless refugees, but the local charitable resources are almost exhausted. His Excellency appeals, therefore, to the every-ready charity of their Moslem co-religionists and, in the name of common humanity, to the charity of all classes in India, and feels assured that the appeal will not fall on deaf ears. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy who will ensure their urgent transmission to Constantinople.

INCOME-TAX RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many enquiries have reached me from, or on behalf of, individuals resident abroad, with reference to the reliefs allowed from British Income Tax in the circumstances set out in my letter of Octboer last. As it is apparent that in many cases repayment of tax will be claimable for three years (the limit allowed) may I point out to your readers generally, that no claim for the year 1918-19 will be admitted after 5th April, 1922?—Yours, etc.,

W. R. FAIRBROTHER.
Income Tax Specialist.

67-68, Cheapside,
London, E. C. 2.
Nov. 24.

LONDON LETTER.

(Coontinued from previous page.)

ten years. But, as everyone knows, the "Times" policy on India is inspired by the reactionaries of the India Office and similar dogmatic assertions in the past, have not seldom been followed by an almost immediate reversal of the policy which it has declared to be unchangeable. Such was the case in the matter of the Partition of Bengal, which was reversed almost immediately after the "Times" had once more insisted on the impossibility of unsettling the "settled fact". It is not so long ago that the "Times" whole-heartedly supported the Treaty of Sevres. To-day it is openly urging a complete reversal of the policy the Treaty represents and to go back no further than a few weeks, the "Times" was quite certain that no British Government could offer Sinn Fein better terms than were contained in Mr. Lloyd George's first scheme of modified Dominion status. To-day it whole-heartedly supports Mr. Lloyd George in recognising the free status of the Irish nation and making the Irish Free State as free and independent as Canada. The Cabinet, much less the Prime Minister, is not in the least likely to be affected by anything the "Times" says on the subject. Mr. Lloyd George will be affected by quite other considerations in dealing with India. He may be indifferent and allow he battle to be fought out between Mr. Montagu—who, I have no doubt, is quite ready to forego the ten years period laid down by the Government of India Act,—and Lord Curzon—who thinks India should be treated with the "firmness" he is now applying to Egypt. He may take it into his head to be bellicose, as he was at first with Ireland, and declare that India must be crushed with a strong-hand. He was on the other hand, be seized with the desire to perform a bold stroke of statesmanship and be applauded afresh by the world for his magnanimity and generosity. All that is certain is that the people of India have it now in their own hands to win their freedom, and whether it be a month, a year or ten years, only by the indomitability of their own spirit and by self-sacrifice and will to suffer will they achieve it. On nothing else can they depend.

FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE SEVRES TREATY.

As for the Treaty of Sevres, we appear to be no nearer its revision than ever. There is a great deal of talk and nothing done. The Paris Conference which was to be held at Lord Curzon's instance has not yet materialised, and has indeed been forestalled by Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to M. Briand to come to London and talk with him direct. At the conferences which have been going on in Downing Street during the past three days, the Angora agreement with France is one of the subjects down for discussion and we shall know in a day or two what has been decided. To attempt to prophesy on the question would be useless. The strong pro-Greek influences which have been at work all along have never been more active and we may be sure they have been brought to bear on the Premier with the fullest force. By way of a preparation we were treated to a meeting at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor and supported by all the Archbishops and Bishops etc, to protest against the handing back of the Christian minorities in Cilicia and elsewhere to the terrible rule of the Turk! These reverend and right reverend gentlemen, who are so solicitous on behalf of the "Christian minorities" in Asia Minor have never had a word to say about the terrible atrocities committed on the Mussalmans by their friends the Greeks, though they would have us believe that they are in no way actuated by religious prejudice. The Mansion House meeting was sought to be reinforced by a debate in a similar strain in the House of Commons but that was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the sudden appearance of Black Rod or some such official with the announcement that His Majesty had prorogued Parliament.

In the long run, it is not likely that moral considerations, either on one side or the other, will play much part in the settlement of the matter as between the British and French Governments. While it is not likely that the French will agree to go back on their agreement with Angora, while it is possible and even probable that the Greeks will be told to clear out of Thrace and Smyrna bag and baggage, it is equally likely that Asia Minor and the Angora agreement will be used merely as a pawn in, what to the parties concerned, is a bigger game, the settlement of the quarrel between France and Britain over the question of German reparations. When the Greeks finally quit the homelands of the Turks, it will be as likely as not, at the point of Turkish bayonets, and by way of a preparation for that *denouement* they have just suffered a serious reverse at the hands of the Kemalists at Eskishehu.

LORD CARSON'S OUTBRUST.

At the time of writing the Dail Eireann is still discussing the question of ratification of the treaty with Great Britain. In the British Parliament it was over and done with very quickly. The Die-Hards made but a poor show in both Houses, in debate and in the Division lobby, with the exception of Lord Carson, who startled the conventional dignity of the Lords with an outspoken castigation of Lord Curzon and the Lord Chancellor. Such an outbrust has not been heard in the Upper Chamber for a generation. Much as one may disagree with Lord Carson, one cannot grudge him the credit of an honest expression of his mind, which is a rare enough phenomenon in these days when adhesion to principle or consistency are the last things which a politician is expected to display. Whatever the wrongness of Lord Carson's views, those whom he so roundly trounced, held them with him only a few days before and one could sympathise with the disgust he expressed at the cynical ease with which those whose friendship he now publicly repudiated managed to turn their coats at the bidding of political opportunism.

There seems to be a general concession of opinion that the Dail will vote for ratification of the Treaty by a decided majority and in any case the result will be known long before this letter reaches India. But there is a bitter division in the assembly between those who are for the Treaty and those who are for out and out independence at any cost. But a discussion of the merits of the matter may be postponed to another occasion.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

In the statement submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary, Indian Fiscal Commission, they stated that in respect of Imperial preference they were in agreement with the views of Lord Curzon's Government that though they avoided declaring themselves in favour of Imperial preference they certainly supported a policy of reciprocity. At the conference of the Indian Chamber at Delhi in 1917 they were unanimously of opinion that their policy should be based on the principle of reciprocity. Subsequently the Bengal Chamber expressed its agreement with the conference and it also went further and supported not only reciprocity but preference so far as possible, within the British Empire. Regarding revenue tariff, the Committee of the Chamber do not declare themselves as being supporters of a policy of free trade or of a policy of protection. They hold that the country should not be bound to a rigid system. Free trade is of necessity attractive to merchants but the committee do not rule out the possibility of protecting certain industries in certain circumstances.

KEEP DEFENSIVE TARIFF.

Similarly, they have no objection to the imposition of customs duties for the purpose of obtaining revenue, subject to the limitation that the tariff is low so long as it is a revenue producing tariff. At a low level it would certainly seem to be preferable to direct taxation but when it is a revenue tariff on a high level, or a protective tariff, then, in the opinion of the Committee direct taxation is unavoidable. The principles upon which Indian tariff is at present based are generally sound. The Committee do not support the imposition of countervailing import duties but they can conceive that from a revenue point of view such may be sometimes justifiable. As regards protective tariff, the Committee think it should be framed primarily not for the purpose of fostering Indian industries but for the raising of revenue. Although they deprecate the policy designed to exclude foreign made goods, the Committee agree that it is desirable to make India more self-supporting than she is at present. In respect of manufactured goods, it would appear to be advisable to endeavour to promote only those industries for development for which the circumstances and conditions of India are favourable. The Committee would not favour the imposition of an indiscriminate protective tariff on all foreign goods. They would be inclined to support countervailing measures against dumping bounties, transport concessions etc. The Chamber has no objection to handloom industries as such but considered in opposition to powerloom industries they are surely an anachronism. There would be more danger of combinations having in view a monopolistic price than there is under a free system.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The Committee do not like the idea of making tariff a weapon of aggression. They would use it as a means of defence. The Committee are in favour of reciprocal treatment as between India and other countries. They would accord special treatment to the countries giving favourable treatment to Indian imports. The Committee would hesitate to impose export duties except for the purpose of raising the revenue. The commercial policy of an export duty is generally to secure advantage to domestic industries as against foreign rivals. In provision of raw materials an export duty on raw material in retaliation for an import duty imposed by a foreign country is not likely to be successful unless the article taxed is a monopoly article. In conclusion they stated "At a time when India is striving to rebuild her former great trade with foreign countries, it may perhaps be inopportune to propose Imperial preference. But assuming the ultimate resumption of more or less normal conditions, the Committee take the view that it would be difficult to show that a preferential system would be prejudicial to Indian interests. Broadly speaking, the Committee would favour a general preference in favour of the United Kingdom and British possessions but it would have to be on the principle of reciprocity."

MR. S. V. LALIT.

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A friend of mine, who has been released from the Yeravda Central Jail, reports to me that the condition of Mr. S. V. Lalit, who was recently sentenced for printing and publishing seditious articles, is going from bad to worse, on account of the hard work he is asked to do in the prison. He is allowed only the "Times of India" once or twice a week.

We, as non-co-operators, can now do nothing. To go to jail and brave the official wrath has now become our creed. The only way by which we can now show our sympathy for Mr. Lalit is by ourselves going to jail soon and suffer there even as Mr. Lalit is suffering. Cheer up, Mr. Lalit!—Yours, etc., etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Ambre's House, Lady Jamshetji Road,
Dadar, January 5.

RE-OPENING OF HIGH COURT.

The High Court re-opened yesterday after the Christmas vacation.

The Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod with Mr. H. C. Coyajee presided in the First Appellate side court.

There were five courts on the original side presided over respectively by Justice Martin, Justice Kajiji, Justice Fawcett, Justice Crump and Justice Kanga.

PRINCE AT MANDALAY.

APPRECIATION OF WELCOME.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

The following telegram from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been received by the Lieutenant-Governor:—"Please convey my appreciation of warm welcome which I received at Mandalay from the people of Upper Burma and the Shan States. I much enjoyed my visit to Mandalay and prized the opportunity of meeting the officials and people of this part of the province. Please, also convey my thanks to all officials, non-officials and people of this part of the province. Please, also convey my thanks to all non-officials, who worked in connection with my visit to Mandalay, and congratulate them on my behalf on the success of their efforts."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor replied:—"I thank your Royal Highness most warmly for your gracious message of appreciation for which the people of Upper Burma and the Shan States will feel greatly honoured. I am communicating the message at once to all those concerned."

PRINCE'S RETURN TO RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

Prince of Wales' Camp,
RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The train conveying the Prince of Wales from Mandalay reached Rangoon shortly before five, the Prince of Wales being met by the Lieut.-Governor. On his way at Pegu, a Guard-of-honour provided by the local auxiliary Force, was drawn up. The Prince this evening attended Divine Service at Cathedral, at which a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rangoon.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS & THE PRINCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the mela of the Indian Christians held at Proctor Road on Saturday last, allow me to say that the message to the Governor of Bombay welcoming the Prince had not the voice of the community as a whole but was a made up affair of one man only. The programme which was circulated then revealed it beyond all possibility of doubt that more than half a dozen persons who took part in the proceedings had either blood tie or friendship tie with that "one man" who promoted the show. The very fact that out of a population of 7,000 Indian Christians hardly 300 were present—more than half of whom were children waiting for their sweets, could not be called a representative Indian Christian gathering. Besides, the resolution was moved by Mr. B. N. Athavle, himself a Government servant; but surely he had no right to move the resolution in the name of the Indian Christian community. That they could not get one independent man from a population of 7,000 Indian Christians is a glaring and sufficient testimony that it was only one man's affair and not a communal one. The Indian Christian community, be it Catholic or Protestant, is loyal to the Government is an open secret and it does not lie in the mouth of Mr. Athavle to protest their loyalty. I write this in justice to the Christian community so that the other sister communities who are in mourning now may not misunderstand her, and know that Christian community though loyal to the back bone to the British raj had no voice in this affair but only that of a family circle.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Bombay, Jan 9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN FACTORIES' ACT.

(Associated Press.)

Jan. 6.

At the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly on the 10th instant a motion for the adoption of an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be considered Mr. A.C. Chatterjee will move that the report of joint Committee on the bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act. 1910 be taken into consideration and the bill be passed. He will also move that the joint Committee's report on the bill further to amend the Indian Factories' Act 1911 be taken into consideration.

INDIAN STATES FORCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

In the course of a communique Government of India point out that the new term "Indian State Forces" embraces not only those troops which are expressly intended for war service but also those which are maintained for internal security. The main proposals of Committee of Ruling Princes and Political and Military Officers regarding the organisation of the Military strength of Darbars have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Thirty one States had been visited by Major-General Sir H. D. Watson and others by November last to explain the scheme and the Committee had been consulted by representatives of eight other States. Some of the Darbars have already formulated their proposals under the new scheme and the replies of the remainding are awaited. When they are received it will be possible to give full effect to the new policy which affords sincerest recognition of Military services rendered by States in the past by providing for greater efficiency of their forces in the future.

Lady Chaudhuri, wife of Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri, died of heart failure on the 8th instant in Calcutta.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DECISION TO WITHHOLD TAXES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The "Swarajya" publishes that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting in Bezvada resolved that all taxes payable to Government, viz., land revenue, quit rent, water tax, income tax, etc., should be withheld till the 20th instant or till the District Congress Committees decide, and empower all District Congress Committees in the Andra district to decide about non-payment of taxes through the whole or part of the respective districts, with due regard to local conditions.

BI AMMA'S WORK IN CONGRESS WEEK.

HER EFFORTS FOR ANGORA FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

Old Bi Amman, the revered mother of the Ali Brothers, has been doing excellent work since the imprisonment of her sons. She created a sensation at Ahmedabad during the Congress week. Her small tent in Muslimnagar was turned into a durbar tent, where ladies and gentlemen were found sitting since early morning till late in the evening. Having completed 75 years she is still energetic and Bi Amman was always found speaking to groups of people in her own motherly fashion, taking vow from men to enlist as volunteers and asking ladies to force their husbands, sons and brothers to go to jail, the peaceful battle-ground of the Motherland. She goes out on tour to collect money for the Angora Fund and will visit Agra, Lucknow, Azamgarh, Gorakpur and then Behar where she will go round to various places in the company of Dr. Syed Mahmood. She starts on the 15th January. On her way back she stays at Surat.

PLIGHT OF A CONGRESS VOLUNTEER.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICE SUPDT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Jan. 6.

A Congress Volunteer, who was announcing the holding of a public meeting on the 6th January, was severely beaten by a Police Superintendent of Ajmer. He snatched the national flag from the Volunteer and gave him several blows. His nose was bleeding when he came back to the Congress office. People of the town maintained peace.

Swami Kumaranand spoke in a public meeting condemning the action of the Police Superintendent, and asked the people to be enlisted as Volunteers in large numbers.

AKOLA ARYA CONFERENCE.

COMMENCES ON 12TH.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Jan. 7.

The Akola Arya Samaj ceremony and the Arya Conference opens with Nagar Kirtan from the 12th January evening and goes on till fifteenth under the presidentship of Swami Shradhananji Maharaj. Swamis Sarwadandji, Satyanandji Onkar Sachidanadji, Brahmanandji etc. Shrimati Lajjiawati, Principal the Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Pandita Rambhajdat Chaudhari, Ramdeoji. Ramchandraji Balkrishanji Budhdoji Bhagwatdeoji, Pannalalji, Satyadeoji and several other leading persons will attend the same. Swami Shradhanandji arrives Akola on the tenth instant.

The sitting of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Central Provinces and Berar is also going to be held on the fifteenth. The Mandeep is being erected on the Arya Samaj premises.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

NO CHANGE OF VENUE.

(Associated Press.)

With reference to the suggestion made that the Conference should be held at Delhi or Allahabad, the conveners beg to state that the question of the time and place of holding the Conference has been carefully construed and having regard to all the circumstances it has been decided to hold the Conference in Bombay on the 14th instant The conveners, therefore, trust that in view of the importance of the Conference the invited representatives will be good enough to attend it, despite any inconvenience it might cause.

2. Admission will be limited to those invited and will be by cards. If any one invited has not received his card it will be issued to him at the place of meeting on his presenting the letter of invitation.

3. No visitors will be allowed.

4. The Conference will not be open to the Press but a statement will be issued in due course.

5. The Agenda of the Conference will be published as soon as possible.

CIVIL MARRIAGE AMONG JAINS.

Mr. Bodhmall Patni of Indore who belongs to Digambar Jain Khandelwa caste, is married to a Brahman girl a Gamadi near Tarana, Holkar State, on the 21st December, 1921.

MR. GOVIND MALAVIYA.

STATEMENT BEFORE COURT

Mr. G. W. Bain, joint magistrate of Allahabad disposed of the cases of Pandit Govinda Malaviya, Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, Mr. Gur Narain Khanna and Syed Muhiuddin at 2 p.m. on Tuesday in the Allahabad district jail. The accused were brought before the court one by one and tried separately. One C. I. D. inspector was the only prosecution witness examined in all the four cases. He produced copies of the speeches of the four accused that they had delivered at a meeting in the Swaraj Sabha grounds on the 31st Dec. last. He read out the speech before the court when each one of the accused was brought for trial.

Every one of the accused refused to defend himself but excepting Mr. Gur Narain Khanna the remaining three made the following statement before the court:—

MR. KRISHNA KANT MALAVIYA'S STATEMENT.

It is no use making a statement before a representative of a Government which has thoroughly gone mad which has ears to listen but which does not listen and which has eyes to see but seeth not and which relies on repression and brute force not for maintaining law and order but to preserve its own existence by depriving the people of their human rights and by stifling the national consciousness of a people determined to achieve the end or die in the attempt. I only ask you to tell your Government that oppression thrives not.

GOVIND MALAVIYA.

To the court before which I stand. That you sit here with foregone decision and judgment and that you are out with all your declining might not to punish offence but to stifle and to crush the legitimate national aspirations of a people goes without saying. And as I do not therefore recognize your law I would not like to say a word to you. But just as you are out to crush us, so also we are out to prove to you to ourselves and to the world at large that the brute force of your Government is not a bit mightier than our weapon of war,—the soul-force of 315 millions of people. And with this end in view, I want to tell you and through you the Government you here represent that arrests of humble workers like myself or even greater men will not stop our work. Surely you can impose any restrictions upon our physical bodies but the soul within us and the determination which carries us on and upward towards Swaraj are things beyond your or any other's control. Our spirit which inspires us and sends us willingly here to-day is not only ours but our whole country shares it with us. By putting our material selves under imprisonment you are only helping me and my countrymen in attaining nobler and greater moral strength and if you only be good enough to persist for some time more in the downward course you now pursue I assure you and all others that it will not be long before we destroy the present system of government in our country and become free and happy men. And in the hope that you will do so and thus render us invaluable help. I offer you my and my countrymen's most sincere thanks. Vande Mataram.

SYED MUHIUDDIN.

I am a non-co-operator therefore I will not defend myself in the case that has been brought against me. The Congress and Khilafat committees are the two recognized national bodies whose orders must be obeyed by every true non-co-operator. Because the Congress and Khilafat committees have enjoined the formation of volunteer corps I myself became a volunteer and enlisted as many others as I could. I feel proud that my countrymen recognized my services in this connection and made me a captain of the volunteers. And I did my duty in that capacity to the best of my ability and appointed my successor before I was arrested. In serving my country, if I have to undergo the worst punishments at the hands of the Government. I shall bear them all cheerfully and wish that I should be subjected to the harshest treatment, so that our innocent sufferings may affect the destinies of those who trample upon our rights and that we may obtain Swaraj for which the greatest man in the world, Mahatma Gandhi, has sacrificed all his worldly comforts and our leaders Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and other patriots are rotting in the jails. I have nothing more to say, I pray to God to give me the necessary patience and strength that I may not feel the difficulties of jail life and to affect the hearts of my countrymen that they may follow us by filling in the jails in order to make the nation free.'

The court then delivered the following judgments:—

THE JUDGMENTS.

I.

Accused Krishna Kant Malaviya made a speech to some three thousand people at the "Swaraja Sabha" on the 21st December, 1921. In this speech he hoped that there would have been left no house in Allahabad which would not offer its member over eighteen to become a "volunteer" and thus 10,000 volunteers would turn up from Allahabad. This clearly brings the accused under the provisions of Section 117 I. P. C. and Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

I therefore find the accused guilty and sentence him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(Sd.) G. W. BAIN.

3rd Jan. 1922.

II.

Accused Govinda Malaviya made a speech at the "Swaraja Sabha" urging people to become volunteers' which associations have been declared by Government to be illegal. He is therefore guilty under section 117 I. P. C. and 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908, as the crowd numbered some 3,000 people. I therefore sentence the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Similar judgments were delivered in the other two cases also.—"Leader."

MAHATMA GANDHI AND INDIAN STATES.

SHOULD RULING PRINCES BE IGNORED OR HELPED?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A very recent and striking instance of the confusion that "Associated Press" messages sometimes produce is the summary report it sent out of the discussion which Mahatmaji had in the Kathiawadis Sabha at the time of the Congress at Ahmedabad and shows how misleading such summary reports are. Mahatmaji is there reported as saying that there should be no agitation in Indian States except for Swadeshi. The fact is quite otherwise. No question had been put to Mahatmaji of any such import nor did he give a reply to such an effect. The pertinent question that was raised was whether in obedience to the Congress mandate civil disobedience and the enlisting of N.C. Volunteers should be taken up in the Kathiawad Agency limits, when Mahatmaji gave it as his considered opinion on those particular points that the Kathiawad Agency being a non-regulated province, such an agitation was not desirable, but no question as to the agitation of local question in Indian States was raised nor did Mahatmaji say anything thereunto. The general advice in this connection of Mahatmaji and the Congress leaders is that out of the non-co-operation activities of the Congress only the constructive ones and not the destructive ones should be taken up in Indian States. This cannot be taken to mean that people of Indian States should remain quiet about local matters in their respective States.

Unfortunately, ever since the birth of the Congress, out of an unnatural fear lest any agitation of Indian States questions may interfere with the progress and do harm to the welfare of British India; Indian States have not received any attention at the hands of any national leader or any of the National Institutions. The inevitable result of this has been a perpetuation of the weakness and backwardness of the political condition of Indian States. The policy of terrorism under which our leaders had to work has given birth to a tendency of extreme caution on the part of National Institutions, and national leaders. Our work has always been done with the bogey before us of mutual internal dissensions created by the bureaucracy. I well remember that ever since the time of the late Sir Pherozeshah, Mehta until the Swaraj agitation began, whenever any question relating to the political progress of Indian States cropped up, it was shelved out of fear that the bureaucracy might turn the States against us. I am sure that it is only such a dread that has prevented us from even thinking about the regeneration of these States.

A few years' study of the questions relating to Indian States has convinced me that this fear is quite unfounded. In my opinion, no national institution or leader has entered deep into the consideration of that question, for the simple reason that such a close study would immediately drive away the fear so long entertained. It is impossible to suppose and difficult to understand how Indian rulers can come in the way of our national progress. They themselves have often declared that between the British Indian Government and themselves neither side should interfere with other's affairs. It may not be very palatable to certain autocratic and ignorant Indian rulers that national leaders should handle States' questions. But this attitude on their part can easily be changed; that can be done if our work is done in a spirit of true co-operation and sympathy. These rulers are Indians, and their faults should be looked upon as our own and corrected in a spirit of indentified interests and with zeal and care. Any tendency to show them as being unfit for their task should be replaced by an earnest desire to guide them truly on the path of enlightened progress. We should be inspired by the same concern and love which animates us in dealing with the affairs of our own brothers, and not by the too often prevalent tendency to degrade them in the eyes of the world. I feel sure that such a sympathetic attitude on the part of our leaders combined with a revival of patriotism and love for their ancestral glory would soon be responded to by a corresponding and proportionate trust on the part of the Indian rulers and not only progress in their own States but a contribution on their part to the progress of British India.

Mahatmaji has driven out all fear from the hearts of Indians; he must do the same in the case of the Indian princes. The policy of fear and terrorism which has held sway over British India has had greater victims in the Indian States due to their peculiar situation. The very pain of going into the past history of their sufferings prevents me from doing so. What is just now necessary is that they should be purged of any fear due to that policy and they should be inspired to make their States ideal once this inspiration is instilled in them, the progress of Indian States is bound to come, because of their very peculiar constitution; which progress will result not only in the welfare of their own subjects but also in those of the whole of India as they form one-third of the whole of India. The one deplorable consequence of the absence of this encouraging policy and attitude on the part of our national institutions and leaders is that the States while on the one hand they have remained backward, have not on the other hand been able to contribute anything to the national progress. This want of contribution on their part is no small loss to the country.

Contrasted with this, the national workers had always maintained a very encouraging attitude towards the Indian States. When the "Saravajanik Sabha" was founded in Poona one of its chief aims was to maintain and to strengthen the Indian States. About the same time "British Indian Association" of Bengal had the same attitude in this matter. The writings of "A Political Recluse" indicate the best way in which guidance can be given to the Indian States. His "Letters to An Indian Raja" published in the Indian Spectator edited by the late Mr. Malbari are full of most encouraging and sympathetic suggestions in this direction and are inspired by an earnest desire for their true regeneration. Work done along the lines laid down by him in those articles would soon bring about a healthy change in the conditions of Indian States and inaugurate a period of quick regeneration for them; and it need not be emphasised that with the realization of such prospects, there will be no likelihood of these States at all interfering with the progress of British India.

I hope our national bodies and institutions, public workers and newspapers, will adopt those constructive lines of discussing Indian States' problems with increasing concern and help to attain for the States their own salvation and for British India, their healthy co-operation.—Yours etc.

Rajkot, Jan. 5. MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

TRAIN TRAGEDY COMMITTEE.

WHY CLOSED VAN WAS PREFERED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 5.

The Train Tragedy Committee assembled at the Collector's Office at 2-30 p.m. All members were present. Colonel Humphreys who was first examined stated that he was aware that prisoners from Tirur were being taken away in luggage vans and that he saw some of the vans and recognised that they were ventilated ones. His attention had not had not been drawn to gauze lining. He regarded the prisoners, once they had been placed in the sub-jail, as being in the hands of civil authorities. He did not remember having taken part in the selection of the van which took Ali Musaliar and his gang to Coimbatore. Considering conditions at the time, he thought that, unless it was possible to provide a large escort, it was wise to send those prisoners in a closed conveyance. He had seen the requisition for truck for 100 prisoners issued from his office on September 3rd and signed by his staff officer. He could not say why it was signed by him but at that time things had not shaped themselves down to the normal and there was then no clear definition as to a division between civil and military work. He did not move his headquarters to Malapuram till late in September. He did not regard the election if the luggage van by him or his officers as having deprived the railway authorities of the right to object to its use as being contrary to their regulations. That would only be the case if a Martial Law regulation order had been issued. The indent of September 3rd did not represent a Martial Law order. He asked for a truck for 100 prisoners but he should have expected the railway, if they had no van fit to take 100 prisoners, to say so and supply more than one van.

CIVIL ADVISERS TO MILITARY.

Mr. F. B. Evans C.S.I., I.C.S., was next examined. He stated that he was the Special Officer in the Martial Law Area. He was also Additional Magistrate and as such could exercise magisterial powers but no definite administrative powers had been assigned to him. He had no definite recollection of the selection of a luggage van for the conveyance of Ali Musaliar and his gang to Coimbatore. He did remember some discussion about cattle trucks. He also remembered a discussion about escorts in connection with the use of a closed, in preference to an open, conveyance of prisoners. He saw a large number of prisoners (he thought 122) sent in a van one day early in September. He saw them while they were being loaded. He did not look inside the van. He saw nothing to object to. His impression was that doors were wired together so as to leave them ajar.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY.

He could not say on whose responsibility the various despatches of prisoners should be regarded as being made. In one sense the responsibility was ... the military authorities as the prisoners were convicted by Summary Courts. He admitted the force of Colonel Humphrey's contention that his responsibility ceased when the prisoners were lodged in the sub-jail. He was inclined to think that the details of the removal of prisoners were in the hands of the police more than in those of the sub-jail Superintendent. So far as he knew no complaints about the methods of carrying prisoners in vans were made until he saw L. V. 1711 after the catastrophe. He was not aware that vans were lined with gauze. He was not personally aware whether the system of using vans had been continued or not. Tirur was the military headquarters up to 14th October. As the Civil adviser to the Military Command he should say that the existence of Martial Law did not override ordinary rules of practice of the railway authorities unless a regulation or formal Martial Law order were issued.

Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, who was next examined, stated that he had no recollection of having taken part in any discussion regarding the despatch of Ali Musaliar and his gang from Tirur to Coimbatore. The use of vans to transport prisoners was desirable in order to save escorts. The question of augmenting the strength of the reserve police at Tirur and thus making it possible to abandon the use of vans was never raised, so far as he knew, before the disaster occurred. He regarded a luggage van, in certain circumstances, as a suitable form of transport. From the beginning of the outbreak he had been engaged continually in aiding its suppression. He had been mainly with the military and had been given an additional D. S. P. to carry on the ordinary duties of the district. He considered the transport of Moplah prisoners through the rebellion area in open carriage would have been inadvisable in the early days of rebellion lest they should be seen and an attempt made to rescue them.

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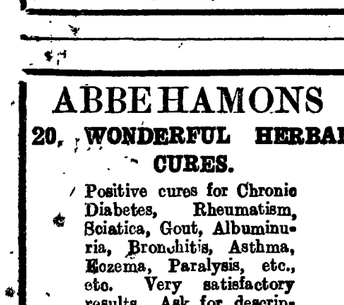
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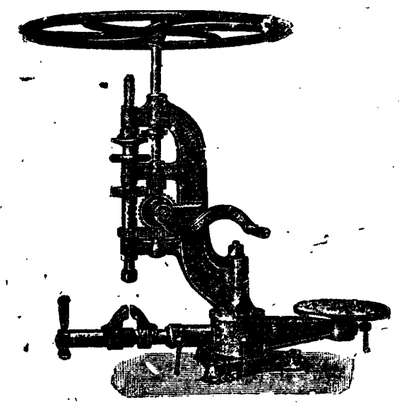
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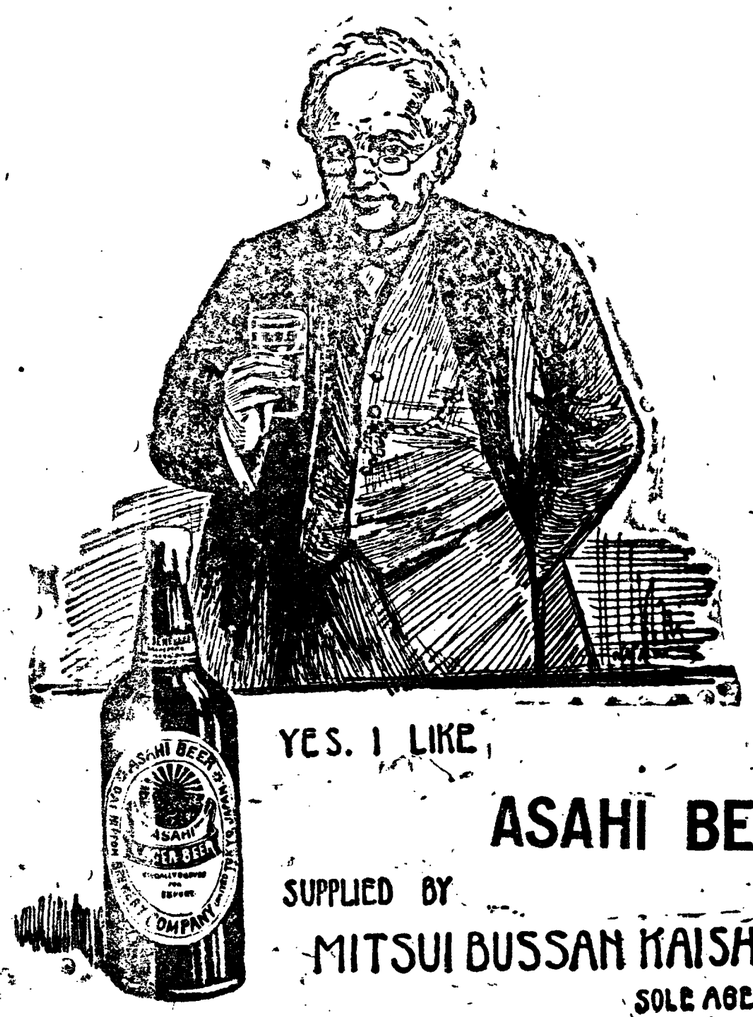
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